REGISTERED No. 61—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,236.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 20	Leave Galle.....	30
,, Carwar 22		May 1872.
,, Mangalore 23	,, Negapatam	3
,, Canananore 24	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Tellicherry 24	,, Madras	6
,, Calicut 25	,, Cocanada	8
,, Beypore 26	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Cochin 26	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Aliepey 27	,, Garden Reach	10
,, Quilon 28	,, Falta Point	11
,, Colombo 29	Arrive CALCUTTA	13

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers to and from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, and Madras, when Cargo is not shipped at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sawers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 26	Leave BUSSORAH	15
Arrive Kurrachee 29	,, Fao	17
May 1872.	,, Bushire	17
,, Guadur 1	,, Linga	20
,, Muscat 3	,, Bunder Abbas	21
,, Bunder Abbas 5	,, Muscat	23
,, Linga 7	,, Guadur	25
,, Bushire 9	Leave Kurrachee	26
,, Fao 11	Arrive BOMBAY	31
Arrive BUSSORAH 12		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE .....Rs. 450
SECOND CLASS FARE ..... ,, 300

THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,600 Tons, J. Blain, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 3rd, 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,780 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Portnoffsky, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain Witt, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage apply to

M. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

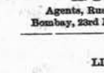
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

THOMAS WILSON	About 20th April.
EL CID	30th ,,
WALAMO	20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	32	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer DURLEY, Lunham, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our Countinghouse and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

16th April 1872.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

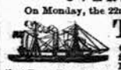
Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd April, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rosbell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable Landed Property known as the Apollo House, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of April 1872, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable Landed Property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the two storied house, standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 and four-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the collector of Bombay under Nos. 12 and 13, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, and bounded on the north by a warehouse and offices, on the south side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the east side by Marine S reet, and on the west side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room:, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a full-toned Mahogany grand Square Piano, an handsome English-built Brougham, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. R. Brooke, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Soundly's Full-toned Grand Square Pianoforte by Broadwood, a Dog-cart, a powerful Grey Horse, &c., at No. 60 A, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Tent, opposite their Rooms, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman, left for up-country.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C Bean, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, Perfumery, and Medicine, from the well-known and celebrated makers, G. F. Cowan & Co., just landed ex S. S. Norne.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th April, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, their Rooms, an invoice of fine Provisions, Perfumery, and Medicine, comprising 97 packages, consisting of—

OILMANSTORES,—Durham mustard, salad oil, v negar, assort d pickles, essence of anchovies, Reading, Worcestershire, John Bull, and Harvey sauce, walnut and mushroom ketchup, assorted tart fruits, 3 and 1 lb , assorted jams and jellies in patent stone jars, assorted candied peels in glass jars, raisins, currants, tapioca, pearl barley, Scotch oatmeal, anchovy and bloater paste, smoked Yarmouth bloaters, &c., &c.

PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE.—Peppermint and assorted lozenges, Eau de Cologne, Eau de Millefleurs, carbonate of soda, citric acid, cream of tartar, Epsom salts, essence of ginger and peppermint, bathean capivi, glycerine, Dalby's carminative, brandy bitters, cod liver oil, assorted essences and perfumes, smelling salts, aromatic vinaigrettes, lavender water, eau de luce, milk of roses, oil of roses, lavender, erbena and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, macassar pomade, rose lip salve, tooth paste and Victoria dentifrice, tooth brushes, violet hair powder, Jamaica pomatum, brown Windsor and honey soap, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WUDACHEE GADDY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will by virtue of the Power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage, dated 12th September 1870, and executed by Thacker Ruttonsey Moolje to Peroshaw Pestonjee, Esq., sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th day of April, at 4 P.M., the said Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the said, Mortgagor, the following valuable property :—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on east side of Denzree Jao Souza Row, otherwise called Wudachee Gaddy, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards (be the same more or little less), assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 994 and 1,397, and bounded on the east partly by the sweepers' passage and partly by the house of Venack Purrushram Dewan, on the west by the house of Doongree Jao Souza Row or Wuddachee Gaddy, on the north by the house of Ladcooverbaee, widow of Rottonjee Boopjee, and on the south by the house of Thacker Vullubdass Liladhur, standing in the name of Liladhur Nanoojee.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few 2½ lb. tin fresh Australian butter, guaranteed to be of very best quality. Price Rs. 15 per doz.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.

SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

COCONADA CHEROOTS, of superior quality.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250		3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH"	do. ,, ,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE"	do. ,, 100	1 6	1 8
Do.	do. ,, 250	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, (Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,) BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms

Bombay, 2nd January 1872

FOR CLEANING PLATE USE GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER. (NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR, J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The USUAL QUARTERLY SALE of the WASTE PAPER of the SECRETARIAT will be HELD on the Premises, on the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION. HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 654 of 1870.

BAI JALJEE, the widow of Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabila, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at No. 15, Mount Road, outside the Fort of Bombay aforesaid .....Plaintiff.

vs.

COWASJEE EDULJEE GHANDEE, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Eduljee Bezonjee Ghandee, of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, residing at Mount Road, in House No. 215 .....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property, issued on the 11th day of July last, in the above Suit), will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant :—

To be Sold on the Premises.

On THURSDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, composed of two compartments and a stable, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, on the east side of the Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Rent under No. 2,910, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 85, containing by admeasurement 383 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the aforesaid Duncan Road, on the north by the house of Rustomjee Hormusjee Sheriff, and on the south by the vacant ground of Meeya Abdool Rahim Paloba, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Eduljee Bezonjee Ghandee.

To be Sold on the Premises.

On FRIDAY, the 19th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Land, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Tank Bunder Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,200 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the Punchkalasee Mohalla, on the west by the property of Lieut. Dinshawjee Pandey, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the said public road called the Tank Bunder Road, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the Plaintiff and the Defendant abovenamed.

To be Sold on the Premises.

On SATURDAY, the 20th day April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 3.—All that piece of Pazendari Land, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side by the Byculla Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Byculla Road on the north, south, and west by the properties of Dawood Fazul Khoja, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 306, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Eduljee Bezonjee Ghandee.

And with the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 12,/33-6-9 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 483-4-0 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to Rs. 12,516-10-9, further simple interest at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the said sum of Rs. 12,516-10-9 from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 18th March 1872.

Mr. ABRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

HOCKIN'S PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

has enjoyed a long-established repute. It differs from, and is superior to, all others, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, in being perfectly tasteless, in the case with which it can be taken, in retention of unimpaired strength and quality for an unlimited period, and in being entirely unaffected by damp or any change of climate.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

☞ A liberal discount allowed to Traders.

FOR SALE, a NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, aged 22 months, arrived from England, a capital Watch Dog. Price Rs. 80.—Apply to

HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

25	Cases Sparkling Hock, superior quality	Rs. 28
25	Do. Do. Moselle	Do. 28
50	Do. Deidesheimer Riesling	Do. 17
20	Do. Assmannshaeuser Auslese, red	Do. 30

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

FOR SALE.

Price Rs. 500.—A 5-in. CENTRE LATHE, by FERM, 3ft. 9in. Bed, London.

1 Compound Slide Rest.

Price Rs. 360.—3ft. BED, 4in. CENTRE LATHE, BIRMINGHAM, with 3 feet EXTRA WOODEN BED, to make it a 6ft. Bed.

1 Slide rest.

Both are very true and fine Lathes.

1 Stereoscopic Camera, with 5 slides, 4 ft lenses, by Voightlander —very little used Price Rs. 130.

1 Square Bellows Camera, takes pictures 10 by 12. With Portrait and Landscape Lens es, by Ross. Rs. 150.

1 Camera by Horn and Thornthwaite with Portrait and Landscape Lenses. Rs. 107.

1 Central fire Breech Loading Gun, 12-6. By Wood. London. Six months out.—nice little gun. Rs. 250.

1 C. F. 12-6 Rifle by W. Greener, Rs. 275—very portable and handy.

And

1 Californian for a pump with 24 ft. sucktion tube and 24 ft. hose—quite new. Rs. 190.

For particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

(*Extractum Carnis Liebig,*)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL FROM THE LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

CAUTION ! This is the only preparation authorised to bear the name of the inventor, and is, according to the testimony of experts, superior to all others.

SOLE AGENTS, TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c., &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency, TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

Argand and Argyle TABLE LAMPS ; with bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals ; a handsome selection just landed, at each Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 68, 64 and 70.

Girandoles ; three light with lustres, at each Rs. 50, 54, 56, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps ; at each Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps ; at each Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 43, 48, 50 and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps ; at each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns, ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. V. CURRANEE & CO. UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of Ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

JOONAS TYAB, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, SHIRT MAKER, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER, 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Colored Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful soft and absorbing material Oxford Cloth, likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt cricketting Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB, 11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate of Freight to Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Yokohama. Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of this INSTITUTION will be HELD in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on THURSDAY, the 18th April 1872, at half past 5 P.M., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1871 and such other business as may be placed before the Meeting by the Managing Committee.

The attendance of Donors, Members, and Subscribers is requested on the occasion.

NOTICE.—The ADMINISTRATOR to the ESTATE of the late FREDERICK ROBINS, of Sehore, being about to CLOSE FINALLY the ACCOUNTS of the ESTATE of the said Deceased, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having Claims against the Estate of the said Deceased, which have not been already proved and regist red, must prefer such Claims to the Undersigned on or before the 25TH MAY 1872, otherwise they will be excluded from participating in the Assets of the Estate of the said Deceased.—Dated this 16th day of April 1872.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

ESTATE OF SURGEON JAMES GLEN, DECEASED.—LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late SURGEON JAMES GLEN, Bombay Medical Establishment, having been GRANTED to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, of Bombay, Esquire, Attorney, having Claims upon, and being indebted to, or holding property belonging, to the said deceased, are hereby required to st to their Claims and their Debts, and deliver up such property to the Undersigned.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In conformity with the SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS adopted and confirmed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 1st and 15th instant, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association (such changes to take effect from 1st November 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be DISTRIBUTED as follows, viz. :—

TWO-THIRDS (⅔) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of Shares held by each.

ONE-THIRD (⅓) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of Shares held by each.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD and exposed for SALE in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in selling or exposing for sale, or purchasing, or having in their possession, any such forged, counterfeiting or making such imitations of their trade mark, labels or capsules, make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following :—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from the undersigned, who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE JOURNALS on application.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES (£200,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq. (Messrs. Keir, Prescot & Winter.)
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.)
VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.

The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board :—

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.
DHANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.

Secretaries and Treasurers :—Messrs Forbes & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the Malabar Company (Limited) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 8th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was over Two Lakhs of Rupees, of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,01,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,010.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and partly in the Wayoom Coffee Estate in Wynaad, the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit ; that for the year 1869-70 being 9½ per cent. ; that for 1870-71 being 12½ per cent. ; and that for 1871-72 estimated at about 12 per cent. This Estate is being extended, and as it possesses great advantages of soil and exposure, it will doubtless continue to prove a highly profitable investment.

The Memorandum of Association stipulates that the Capital should be twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of rupees two hundred each, and that the business of the Company should be (*inter alia*) the advancing money

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Rates quoted. Government Paper closed active and advancing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Nam es.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
32,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4[illegible]nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	212½
15,000	1,000	all	10 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	96
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	109·1·0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	18·7·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
600	1,000	all	140*	Allianze Spin'ng	2,230
100	5,5·0	all	140*	Bombay	2,6·0
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	850
1,000	250	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	1,200
1,400	1,000	all	140*	Manockji Petit's	1,670
900	1,0·0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	975
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,625
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	1,250

*Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,190
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,0·0	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	390
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	85

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 3/8d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d to 1s. 11 ¾d
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d to 2s.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	103
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 9th March 1872.

KHAMGAUM.	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE
Passengers	76 12 4	41
Goods	480 14 4	71
Electric Telegraph	1 6 6	0
Total	559 1 2	112
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	137 1 11	29
Goods	730 3 9	115
Electric Telegraph	1 8 0	0
	868 13 8	144

CALCUTTA.—13TH APRIL.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents several lots, at Rs. 99-8 or 0-8 discount, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents of 1872, at Rs. 102-14 and 103.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,460.

National Bank shares at Rs. 94.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£2 17s. 6d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s.	0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s.	0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 15s 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
Calcutta	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Hydroos	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Good Success	Nacoda	Turicorin & Negapatam
	Euphrates (s)	Hutcheson	Malabar Coast.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNabb	Coast and Goa.
	Urbino (s)	Todd	Akyab.
	British Flag	Symes	Calcutta.

The steamer John Middleton, Wilson, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

April

ARRIVALS.

13 Viceroy (s) ..... Daniel ..... London, March 2.
Mallowdale ..... Melville ..... Liverpool, Dec. 15.

April

DEPARTURES.

13 Nelson ....
Ardgowan ....

MADRAS.

April

ARRIVALS.

13 Emblehope (s) .... London.
Winestead (s) .... Calcutta.

April

DEPARTURE.

13 Huntley Castle (s) .... London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16TH APRIL, 3-45 P.M.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

DAILY EXPORTS—17TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

K ight Commander, 200 bales cotton, H. Pomanjee, Touche & Co
Lonae (s), 6 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 50 bales wool, Arjun Premjee.
Thomas Wilson (s), 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 7 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co
Celia (s), 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.
Boxar (s), 33 cwts horns, Rehemoolboy Mohomed.
Palermo (s), 6 bales wool, Lyon & Co.
Petersburg (s), 140 tons old iron, Shaikdum Esoofboy.

FOR LONDON.

Stowell (s), 62 bundles hides, Currimbhoy Ebram; 175 packages wet dates, Sullaman Molladena.
Delhi (s), 4 bundles and 18 pieces E. Teeth, Ryntoola Golam Mohomed; 100 bales cotton, Gaddam & Co.; 3 cases cardamoms, and 85 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.; 1 bundle E. Teeth, Currimbhoy Allookhoy; 61 pieces E. Teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi (s), 10 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi (s), 1 bundle shawls Ahmedshaw Esoofshaw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindoostan (s), 67 cases tobaccos, and 93 packages sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

GREY GOODS.—The market closes firm, with prices unaltered, but, owing to the firmness of holders, the business done for the day has been upon a very limited scale. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

							Rs. A. P.
500	pieces	Grey Shirtings		40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 6 6
1,000	,,	,,	,,	40	39	,, 7 lbs.	4 12 0
750	,,	,,	fine	40	39	,, 7 lbs.	5 14 0
500	,,	,,	,,	45	39	,, 8 lbs.	5 10 0
500	,,	,,	,,	45	39	,, 9 lbs.	6 8 0
450	,,	,,	,,	54	39	,, 11 lbs.	7 10 6
250	,,	,,	fine	40	39	,, 9½ lbs.	7 1 0
7,500	,,	,,	Madapollams	32	24	,, 3 lbs.	2 3 3
250	,,	White Shirtings		36	40	,,	2 5 0
600	,,	,,	accounts No.	400	40	,,	1 10 6
600	,,	,,	,,	,, 440	40	,,	1 12 6
600	,,	,,	,,	,, 480	40	,,	1 14 6
600	,,	,,	,,	,, 520	40	,,	2 0 6
600	,,	,,	,,	,, 560	40	,,	2 2 6
200	,,	,,	,,	,, 3	40	,,	2 12 0
200	,,	,,	,,	,, 4	40	,,	3 0 0
200	,,	,,	,,	,, 5	40	,,	3 4 0
200	,,	,,	,,	,, 6	40	,,	3 8 0
200	,,	,,	,,	,, 7	40	,,	3 12 0
200	,,	,,	,,	,, 8	40	,,	4 0 0
3,000	,,	,,	,,	,, 15	40	,,	2 9 0
1,500	,,	,,	,,	,, 217	40	,,	Rs. 2-5 to 2 15 0

COTTON.

100	candies	New Verumgaum, ready	...	...	Rs. 265-66
50	,,	,, Julgaum	,,	...	... ,, 268
50	,,	,, ,,	,,	...	... ,, 270
250	,,	,, Kurkee	,,	...	... ,, 283
25	,,	,, ,,	,,	...	... ,, 282
70	,,	,, Dholleras	,,	...	... ,, 267
25	,,	,, Bharie	,,	...	... ,, 258
25	,,	,, Cutch, without sel.		...	... ,, 257
100	,,	,, Vingoria	ready	...	... ,, 242
100	,,	,, M. G. Broach	,,	...	... ,, 293
50	,,	,, Purebunder	,,	...	... ,, 248
150	,,	,, Akote	,,	...	... ,, 278
75	,,	,, Cutch	,,	...	... ,, 288
100	,,	,, Degrus	,,	...	... ,, 279
50	,,	,, Labarks	,,	...	... ,, 292
25	,,	,, B. ownuggur	,,	...	... ,, 288
25	,,	,, Broach, M. G.	,,	...	... ,, 291
50	,,	,, Bhgunuggur	,,	...	... ,, 287-88
25	,,	,, ,,	,,	...	... ,, 287

YARNS.

10 bales	Mule Twist, No. 40	...	...As. 11½ per lb.
50 ,,	Water ,, 40	...	... ,, 13½ ,,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—17TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th April, 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th April, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hour 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 17th April, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th April, 5-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th April, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 16th April, 8-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 36 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	8 39	0 23
,, Galle	26 2	24 1
,, Kurrachee	0 50	0 1
,, Madras	2 3	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 17th April, 2-5 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 17th April, 12-15 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th April, 5-50 P.M. From America, via Russia, 16th April, 8-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera, Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Trevor, Captain, 35th Madras N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.
Deane, Major, 2-19th Regiment, on leave, from Allahabad.
Campbell, Captain, Madras N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.
Becher, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 17.

Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Cannanore.
Cotton, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Mangalore,
Nuthall, Lieutenant, 6th N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Act VII of 1872 (the Burmah Courts Act, 1872), the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 5th instant :

Mr. J. D. Sandford, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, to be Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah.

Mr. F. Housman, Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of Rangoon.

Major A. G. Duff, to be Judge of the Town of Moulmein.

Mr. H. S. Cunningham received charge of the office of Offg. Advy. Genl. from Mr. Graham, on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo. Mr. Cunningham will continue also to officiate as Secy. to the Council of the Govr-Genl. for making Laws and Regulations until further orders.

The services of Mr. W. Lee Warner, Offg. Director of Public Instruction in Berar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B. Hallen are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Capt. E. W. Sannells, Ben. S. C., Asst. Supt., 1st grade Rev. Sur. Dept., is appointed to the temporary charge of the 6th Div., Lower Provinces Rev. Sur., with effect from the 12th March 1872.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. Christian, Offg. Supt. of Police, Bangalore District, being no longer required in Mysore, that officer will revert to his substantive appointment in Berar.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H. B. Inhold to the temporary charge of the Afghan-Hungarian Consulate at Kurrachee.

Capt. T. Lowndes, Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, British Burmah, to be Asst. Political Agent at Bhamo.

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 604G., dated 23rd March 1872, Major W. Kincaid, Deputy Bheel Agent, is appointed to officiate as Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Bhaugulpoor, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th of March last, during the time Capt. Bannerman will officiate as Political Agent, Bhaugulpoor, or until further orders.

Maj. (Brev. Lt.-Col.) T. E. Gordon is appointed to officiate as Deputy Bheel Agent, vice Major Kincaid.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to direct the insertion of the words "except on medical certificate" after the word "furlough" in the second paragraph of the Notification of this Department, No. 2068, dated the 14th ult.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt. C. W. Muir, of the 6th Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon. the Lt.-Govr., North-Western Provinces, for employment on His Honor's Personal Staff.

Undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surg. Maj. Norman Chevers, M. D., of the Medl. Dept., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Calcutta Medical College, and ex-Officio First Physician, College Hospital, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

That portion of G. G. O. No. 1156 of 1871, which grants furlough to Europe to Capt. C. W. I. Harrison, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Dept. Public Works, North-Western Provinces, will be considered to bear date the 1st April 1872.

The following Military Letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 56, dated 14th March 1872, is published for general information :—

"Military. No. 56. India Office; London, the 14th March 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Govr.-Genl. of India in Council.

My Lord,—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Col. J. R. McMullin.

Majs. W. S. Trevor, R.E., V.C., and H. A. W. Waterfield.

Capts. W. J. Heaviside, R.E., J. Miller, D. Limond, R.E., O. J. Chalmers, R.E., H. Rome, R.E., G. W. Willock, and J. L. Watts, R.E.

Lt. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E.

Surgs. G. S. Sutherland, H. Cayley, and J. E. Tuson.

Asst. Surgs. E. Selous and H. B. Pervis.

Conductor W. Nash.

2. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Col. J. Cockburn Hood, 6 months.

Col. G. M. Hill, 1 year furlough.

Lt.-Col. J. W. Colburn, 6 months.

Col. G. Jackson, 6 months.

Maj. E. A. C. Lambert, 6 months.

Lt. L. K. Scott, R.E., 6 months.

Surg. C. O. Daniell, 6 months.

Lt.-Col. J. T. Walker, R. E., has been detained "on duty" in this country for five months, from the 22nd Feb, 1872, for the purpose stated in the enclosed letter addressed to him on that date.

Col. D. G. Robinson, R.E., will be considered to have been "on duty" from the 25th July 1871 to the 5th Oct. 1871, and from the 27th Nov. 1871 to the 29th Jan. 1872.

3. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz. :—

Surg.-Maj. W. White, 29th Aug. 1871.

Lt.-Col. E. F. Litchfield, 23rd Sept. 1871. I have, &c., ARGYLL'

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Lt.-Col. C. F. Browne, of the Ben. S. C., G. G. O. No. 150 of 1872,—per Arabia, 1st April 1872.

His Excellency the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Hyderabad Contingent.—1st Infantry.

Maj. T. T. Turton, 2nd in Comd., 5th Infy., to officiate as Comdt., during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col. H. Rose-on or until further orders, vice Capt. Havelock, proceeding to Europe.

5th Infantry.

Capt. H. F. H. Sewell, Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Comd., during the period Maj. T. T. Turton may officiate as Comdt., 1st Infy, or until further orders.

Lt. J. J. Kennedy, Wing Sub., to officiate as Adjt., during the period Capt. H. F. H. Sewell may officiate as 2nd in Comd., or until further orders.

The following extract from a Military letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 48, dated 29th Feb. 1872, is published for general information :—

Para. 8.—Lt. F. F. Cotton, having served two years at the Depot, received permission to return to duty on the 7th Nov. last. The leave of Capt. Danbuz and Lt. Scott has been extended on sick certificate as you have been duly informed.

The services of Lt. B. A. N. Parrott, of the Madras S. C., 2nd Wing Sub., 37th Madras N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Walters D'Oyly, Baronet, of the Ben. S. C., Depy. Supt. of Studs, is allowed leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under the regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt.-Col. (Brevet Col.) John Irvine Murray, of the Ben. S. C., Comdt., 14th Ben. Cav. (Lancers), for twelve months, under the regulations of 1868.

Lt.-Col Charles Basil Gibbons Bacon, of the Ben. S. C., for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Maj. Francis John Crudge, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd in Comd, and Wing Officer, 1st Regt. of N. I., for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Maj. Henry St. George Tucker, of the late 29th Regt. of N. I., for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt. James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, of the General List Inf., Asst. Commsr., Dhairwarah, for eighteen months, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt Charles Edward Douglas Branson, of the General List Inf., for two years, under the regulations 1868.

This cancels the furlough granted to this Officer by G. G. O. No. 620 of the 21st July 1871.

Capt. Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie, of the late 4th European L. I., for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1038, dated 24th November 1871, Surgeon Major H. D. Fowler is appointed to the medical superintendence of the Presidency Circle with effect from the 12th ultimo, vice Staff Surgeon Major J. A. W. Thompson, M. D., whose tour of service has expired.

The services of Lt. W. Stainforth, of the Madras Genl. List Infy., Adjt., 36th Regt., Madras N. I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the undermentioned officers :—

Maj. Henry Brougham Chalmers, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

Surg. Thomas Williams Sheppard, of the Medl. Dept., Principal Asst., to the Opium Agent of Benares, for twenty months, under the regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben. S. C., having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt., from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th Sept. 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lt. George Ewen Macpherson,—7th April 1872.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec. 1871, and in consequence of the death of Genl. C. R. W. Lane, C. B., Bengl. Infy. on the 18th Feb. 1872, the name of :—

Maj. W. C. MacDonagh (now Lt.-Col. in Ben. S. C.) is placed on the Gradation List of Lt.-Cols., and that of—

Capt. G. S. Hawthorn (now Maj. in Bombay S. C.) on the Gradation List of Majs.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year, under the regulations of 1868, granted to Capt. H. A. Lewes, of the Ben. S. C., Wing Officer, 5th Regt. of Native (Light) Infy., in G. G. O. No. 1094 of 1871 and 273 of 1872, is cancelled at his own request.

The services of Asst. Surg. C. J. W. Meadows, of the Medl. Dept., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal as a temporary measure.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Cadre of the late 40th N. I.—Maj. J. F. Sherer, S. C., to be Lieut. Col., and Capt. F. H. Conolly, S. C., to Maj. from Dec. 14 1871, vice Lt.-Col. (Brev. Col.) J. Barrett, Beml. Infy., promoted to Maj. Genl.

Cadre of the late 73rd N. I.—Major (Capt. in S. C.,) H. C. P. Rice, to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. L. Macdonald, S. C., to be Maj. from Dec. 14, 1871, vice Lt.-Col. (Maj. in S. C.) J. F. Sherar, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 19th N. I.—Maj. H. Macdonald (S. C.,) to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. (Maj. in S. C.,) C. W. R. Chester, to be Maj., from Dec. 14, 1871, vice Lt.-Col. (Capt in S. C.) H. C. P. Rice, removed from list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 2nd Eur. Fen. Fus.—Maj. T. A. Hunter, Capt. in 104th Foot, to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. C. H. Cantor, S. C., to be Maj., from Dec. 14, 1871, vice Lt.-Col. (Maj. in S. C.) H. Macdonald, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 11th N. I.—Maj. Thomas Morlin Shelley, to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. Spencer Grant Warde, to be Maj., from Dec. 14, 1871, vice Lt.-Col., (Capt. in 104th Foot) T. A. Hunter, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Cadre of the late 46th N. I.—Lt.-Col. (Maj. in S. C.) T. J. Watson, and Maj. J. Upperton (S. C.,) from Sept. 23, 1871, vice Lt. Col. E. F. Litchfield, Ben. Infy., retired.

Cadre of the late 68th N. I.—Lt.-Col. (Capt. in S. C.,) W. G. Murray, and Maj. (Brevet Lt.-Col., Capt. in S. C.) C. M. Macgregor, from Sept. 23, 1871, vice Lt. Col. (Maj. in S. C.) T. J. Watson, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 98th N. I.—Lt.-Col. (Maj. in S. C.) A. Callander, and Maj. (Capt. in S. C.) F. W. Powlett, from Sept. 23, 1871, vice Lt.-Col. (Capt. in S. C.) W. G. Murray, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 61st N. I.—Lt. Col. (Capt. in S. C.) G. B. Stainforth, and Maj (Capt. in S. C.) R. J. Walker, from Sept. 23, 1871, vice Lt. Col. (Maj. in S. C.) A. Callander, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.—Lt. Col. (Capt. in S. C.) T. Cadell, V. C., and Maj. Edward John McNair, from Sept. 23, 1871, vice Lt.-Col. (Capt. in S. C.) G. B. Stainforth, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 63rd N. I.—Lt.-Col. (Maj. in S. C.) R. D. Campbell, and Maj. (Capt. in S. C.) H. W. Gordon, from Sept. 23, 1871, vice Lt.-Col. (Capt. in S. C.) T. Cadell, V. C., removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 21st N. I.—Lt.-Col. (Maj. in S. C.) F. J. Craigie, and Lt.-Col. (Maj. in S. C.) T. G. Rose, from Sept. 23, 1871, vice Lt. Col. (Maj. in S. C.) R. D. Campbell, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 6th European Regiment.—Lt.-Col. Henry Hamer Stansfeld, and Maj. (Capt. in S. C.) O. M. Graham, from Sept. 23, 1871, vice Lt.-Col. (Maj. in S. C.) F. J. Craigie, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Corps of Guides.

Lt. A. E. Shephard, Adjt., 4th Punjab Infy., to officiate as Adjt. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt. C. R. Hunter, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lt. E. B. Bishop, 1st Squad Sub., to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. J. H. Broome, or until further orders.

Lt. H. F. S. Neil, 2nd Wing Sub., 4th Sikh Infy., and Offg. 1st Squad. Sub., 4th Cav., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. R. C. R. Clifford, or until further orders.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Capt. J. C. Stewart, 3rd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. F. Hammond, or until further orders.

Lt. W. J. Vousden, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as Adjt. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. F. S. Carr, or until further orders.

Lt. J. B. Watts, 2nd Squad Sub., to officiate as 1st Squad Sub. during the period Lt. W. J. Vousden may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Capt. B. E. Gowan, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. A. FitzHugh, or until further orders.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Capt. T. Higginson, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command and Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. H. W. Fitcher, V. C., or until further orders.

Capt. A. Vallings, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer during the period Capt. T. Higginson may officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer or until further orders.

Lt. L. R. H. D. Campbell, 2nd Wing Sub, to continue to officiate as Adjt. during the period Capt. A Vallings may officiate as Wing Officer or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lt. A. H. Turner, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. N. J. Jones or until further orders.

Lt. A. D. Strettell, Qr.-Mr., to officiate as Adjt., during the period Lt. A. H. Turner may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

Lt. J. M. D. Lewes, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr-Mr. during the period Lt. A. D. Strettell may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Capt. C. K. Mackinnon, Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infy., to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. A. J. D. Rawes, or until further orders.

Lt. A. Gaselee, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Adjt. during the period Lt. A. I. Shepherd may officiate as Adjt., Corps of Guides, or until further orders.

Lt. C. F. Powell, 2nd Wing Sub., 2nd Punjab Infy., to officiate as Qr.-Mr. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. A. McC. Bruce, or until further orders.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lt. G. Gaisford, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr.-Mr. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt. A. Conolly, or until further orders.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Lt. A. N. Sandilands, Qr.-Mr., to officiate as Adjt. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. T. F. Bruce, or until further orders.

Lt. A. G. Yaldwyn, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr.-Mr. during the period Lt. A. N. Sandilands may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Marine Notifications (Nos. 16 and 17, dated 16th and 19th December 1870, respective'y.) His Excellency the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to confirm the following officers in their appointments in the Marine Department :—

Capt. H. Howe, Depy. Master Attendant and Off. as Master Attendant, as Master Attendant of Calcutta.

Capt. A. Baker, 1st Asst. Master Attendant and Officiating Depy. Master Attendant, as Depy. Master Attendant, vice Capt. Howe.

Capt. E. J. Butler, Extra Asst. Master Attendant and Agent for Transports, Officiating 1st Asst. Master Attendant, as 1st Asst. Master Attendant, vice Capt Baker.

Lt. F. Warden, 2nd Asst. Master Attendant and Agent for Government Consignments, Officiating Extra Asst. Master Attendant and Agent for Transports, as Extra Asst. Master Attendant and Agent for Transports, vice Capt. Butler.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. D. Hawes, temporary Accountant, 3rd grade, Punjab, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 9th Dec. 1871.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Accounts Branch of the P. W. Dept., with effect from the 1st March 1872 :—

To Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. Hutchinson, Asst. Controller, 3rd grade, Bengal.

To Accountant, 1st Grade.

Mr. F. A. Newman, Accountant, 2nd grade, Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts.

Mr. C. J. Lockwood, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. W. H. Buchan, Accountant, 3rd grade, Mysore, is transferred to Hyderabad.

Capt. J. Grierson, Bombay S. C., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Lt. LeBret n, or until further orders.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st April 1872 :—

Mr. J. Hopkins, Asst. Accountant General, P. W. D., to be Controller of Accounts, Military Works, Quarters, Simla.

Mr. T. Moss, Controller of P. W. Accounts, British Burmah, to be Asst Accountant General, P. W. D.

Mr. J. Robinson, Compiler of P. W. Accounts, Indus Valley Railway, to be Controller of P. W. Accounts, British Burmah.

Mr. T. Wood, Asst. Controller, 1st grade, is promoted to Depy. Controller, vice Bayly.

Mr. T. Wood, Depy. Controller, to be Depy. Controller in charge of Accounts Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr. W. R. Newman, Depy. Controller of P. W. Accounts, Accountant Genl.'s Office, to officiate as Asst. Accountant Genl. during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Moss, or until further orders, with effect from 1st April 1872.

Mr. C. C. Harold, Accountant 1st grade, Accountant General's Office, to officiate as Depy. Controller, vice Mr. Newman.

Mr. F. Barnes, Depy. Controller of P. W. Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, under the direct orders of the Govt. of India.

Capt. B. J. Goldie, R.E., Asst. Engr., 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Punjab Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr. A. R. Marr is appointed to the P. W. D., as a Temporary Sub-Engr. of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. William Joseph Lincoln, Proby. Asst. Rev. Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Asst. Rev. Surveyor, 3rd grade, from the 1st inst.

Mr. John Edward Sandeman, Ben. S. C., Asst. Supt., 1st grade, having returned from furlough on the 16th Feb.

fortune with a comparatively little risk of detection." Surely a man in such a responsible position, who has to spend a large part of his income in travelling about the island (to "make a large fortune," if so disposed,) is very inadequately paid by Rs. 800. If it be asked can more be afforded, the answer is that the cost of assessing and collecting the twenty lakhs of Municipal Rates and Taxes is 5 per cent., and the cost of collecting the three lakhs of Government Land Revenue and Abkaree in Bombay, is seventeen per cent. Now, unless the system under which the latter is collected is grossly extravagant, the former system must be screwed down to a dangerously low expenditure. To spend the half of seventeen per cent. would seem a very moderate expenditure for the assessment and collection, and yet the Assessor and Collector stand to be reduced to salaries which would seem to be designed to test the strength of human honesty. These two officers provide the sinews of the entire Municipal administration; and it should be the aim of the Bench and the public to keep those departments healthy and vigorous, and not to screw them down to inefficiency or dishonesty. Three and a half per cent., added to increase the efficiency of the assessing and collecting departments would be a wise expenditure, which would act on the mechanical principle that what is lost in power is gained in time. And still the assessing and collecting of our twenty lakhs would be done at half the rate of cost that the public pay for the collection of the Government Land Revenue. It is true that the ryot is one class of being, and the Bombay Municipal taxpayer a widely different one; but the latter would not object to pay eight annas for what the other pays one rupee, especially to secure vigorous and contented efficiency in place of inefficiency and discontent.

16th April. W. B. FELLOWS.

NEWS-LETTER.

SUKKUR, SIND, 4TH APRIL.

The weather was very oppressive last week, and I am told that the thermometer stood as high as 108° in the tent of one of the Engineers of the Indus Valley State Railway. There was a very heavy fall of rain and violent thunder and hailstorm last Saturday, which have greatly reduced temperature; the relief to the residents of Sukkur has been great, though it is reported that some damage was caused to the crops. The storm was not so severe a one as that of last year, but the quantity of rain was greater than has been known in Sukkur for nearly 14 years; further my informant cannot vouch for, as his residence has only extended to that time. Several houses were washed down in the town, but no loss of life has been reported. The Commissioner, Sir W. Merewether, is still at Jacobabad, but Captain Howe is putting his steamer in order to take the Commissioner and party down to Kurrachee. It is not a very dignified way for the Commissioner to go down in the Conservator's steamtug. The Indus Valley State Railway survey has nearly been completed. Captain Sparks, who with one Assistant is in charge of the portion between Sukkur and Shikarpore, has completed his work, and he and staff will proceed to Kurrachee shortly for the recess. Mr. Vansittart, who is in charge of the Sehwan district, has a much longer line and four Assistants, and he hopes to finish by the 15th April; while Mr. Graham and his two Assistants had, when last heard of, arrived within a few miles of Kotree, which is the end of the line. Major Bonus, the Superintending Engineer, has been to Sukkur during last week, and has finally fixed on the site of the bridge. Mr. MacIvor, Assistant Engineer, who is in charge of this survey, will not now be much longer in completing his survey of the country on either side, and lining out the approaches. There is therefore every hope that the work will be vigorously taken in hand next October. The new head-works of the Sukkur Canal are approaching completion, and Mr. Sate, the engineer in charge, has hopes of keeping the canal in work during the whole of next year. The heat has had the effect of bringing all the summer residents in. I observed that Mr. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer of the Upper Sind District, Indus Valley State Railway, has come in; as also Messrs. Philpots, C. S., Giles, and Watson, and some others. The Rev. Mr. Fennel, chaplain of Hyderabad, has left us after a three months' visit to Shikarpore, Jacobabad, and Sukkur; and our worthy Town Magistrate, Mr. Neil, will resume the weekly services. The sum of Rs. 10,000 having been raised for the building of a church, Government has approved of its being put in hand, but it is rumoured that the plans are missing, it being thought that the architect took them away by accident when he left Sukkur some months ago. It is hoped they may be found, as otherwise new ones will have to be made.—*Pioneer.*

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

SHOULD INDIA BE REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT!

At a meeting of the East India Association, held in the rooms of the Society of Arts in John Street, Adelphi, Strand, on the 12th March, Mr. I. T. Prichard read, to a pretty numerous audience, a paper on "The Representation of India in Parliament." Mr. John Dickinson occupied the chair.

Mr. Prichard started with assuming that it was agreed upon all sides that the best interests of India and England would be promoted by the union between the two countries being maintained. Sketching rapidly the mode in which India had been acquired, he denied that there was anything contrary to the analogy of history in the fact of its conquest by the E. I. Company, but he said the conditions under which it came under British rule are now wholly changed. The union between England and India, he said, must either be made permanent by an actual incorporation of India with the British Empire by means of a representation of India in the House of Commons, or the natural course of events would lead to a separation between the two countries. From the date of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 he maintained a right accrued to India of being represented in the House of Commons, because from that date the House of Commons virtually undertook the Government of India. It did so, inasmuch as the Indian budget was laid before the House for the sanction of the House, and therefore the House in reality granted supplies to carry on the Government of India, just as it did to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to carry on the Government of Great Britain. Laws passed by the Legislative Council of India were liable to the veto of the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State was an officer who might be forced to resign his office by the House of Commons. The House of Commons therefore, both in the matter of legislation and taxation, virtually controlled the affairs of India, and at any rate if it did not control them it made itself responsible for them. In a similar way the executive Government of India was controlled by the House of Commons, and if it was not so controlled, the House of Commons had made itself responsible for that control. He then proceeded to shew that the sovereign power which vested in the Crown, Lords, and Commons, had the undoubted power to admit India to representation. Wales was admitted to representation in Henry VIII.'s time; Scotland in Queen Anne's; Ireland in George III.'s; the Acts of Union in the two last cases also limited the number of representatives to 45 in the case of Scotland, and 100 in that of Ireland. What was there to prevent Parliament passing an Act to admit a limited number of representatives for India? He suggested five or six at first, one for each of the minor Presidencies or Governorships and Lieutenant Governorships, or at any rate three—that being one for each of the three Presidency cities—Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. He then proceeded to consider the objections to the plan which lay on the surface, viz., that the system of representative government was one foreign to the people of India. This he said was a mistake. In common with other branches of the Aryan family, he said representative institutions were indigenous in India, and in full accordance with the traditional usages and habits of the people. The objection that fitting men could not be found to represent India he met by pointing out that there would be no necessity to limit the representatives to Indian-born subjects. And as to the distance of India from England, it was not so very long ago that representatives from the North and South-West of England used to spend a longer time on the journey to London than a representative would have to spend in coming from India to England. The number of representatives being limited by the Act admitting them would meet the objection commonly made that it would never do to have the House of Commons swamped by representatives from 150 millions of people. And the presence in the House of a few members for India, while they would be unable to get up any factious or obstructive opposition against the sense of the House, would be of immense use in assisting the House to come to a correct conclusion when any Indian matter was before it. The extraordinary condition to which public business in the House of Commons had been brought would necessitate shortly some change in the mode of carrying out the duties of the House. The functions of the House of Commons are two, legislative and executive. That these functions could be performed in one and the same assembly at one and the same time was not necessary, and it was most probable that a separation between these functions, either by purely legislative measures being entrusted to a sub-committee of the House, or by some other arrangement, would be adopted as the only solution of a great difficulty. The Parliament could delegate the legislative duties of any section of the Empire to anybody it chose. It had delegated the legislative duties for India to the Legislative Council in India, and the work of legislating for India must be carried on in India; it would be unreasonable to ask the House to burden itself with this; but he thought it would have a salutary effect if legislative enactments after passing in India were to be submitted to the House for their approval. He pointed out that there was no analogy between India and the colonies, and there was a very striking analogy between India and Ireland, both in the relations they each respectively occupied towards England and in their past history. Was that analogy to be perpetuated by the continuance of a system of misrule which had made Ireland a source of chronic difficulty to the Government and the most dangerous element of weakness in the Empire? In the colonies the soil belonged to the colonists; they made and administered their own laws without any control being exercised over them in this country except by public opinion. It was a mistake to suppose that the Colonial Secretary exercised the same power over the colonies as the Secretary of State for India did over India. Only in two points were the colonies subject to England, viz., in the appointment of Governor, which the colonists might take into their own hands to-morrow if they chose, and the regulation of the colonial customs duties, a matter which was rather on the footing of a treaty between England and the colonies than anything else. To any one in India it would appear unnecessary to dwell on this topic at all, but in England it is astonishing how many people speak of and regard India as one of the colonies. He next pointed out that there was nothing in the objection he had seen made to India being represented in Parliament, on the ground that she contributed nothing to the Imperial Exchequer. England, Scotland, and Ireland, contributed nothing directly to the Exchequer. They contributed indirectly in the shape of taxes, excise, and customs duties which increased in proportion as the prosperity of the country increased; but when we considered how much India contributed to England's wealth in the ten millions annually which Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji had shown it paid in cash as the price of England's government, besides the imports and consumption of exports, where was the principle on which India could be said to have no claim to representation on the ground that she contributed nothing to the Imperial Exchequer? Mr. Prichard concluded with these words—"This is the proposition which I have to lay before this Association. I ask those present to discuss it well, and criticise it narrowly. If there are flaws in my reasoning, let them be pointed out. I shall be the first to acknowledge them if they can be shown to exist. If there are objections, let them be stated; if there are difficulties, let us see what they are, that we may know how to meet them. But if what I say be true; if it is a fundamental principle of the British Constitution that no people, whose claim to the character of British subjects has been recognized, ought to be taxed without having a voice in the choice, the mode, and the imposition of such taxation; if it is unfair and impolitic that the Indian-born subjects of the British Crown should alone of all portions of the Empire be denied the right of representation; if the scheme I have suggested commend itself to your minds, as it does to mine, as the means, and the only possible means, of cementing the union between England and her Indian Empire; if it commends itself to your mind, as it does to mine, as a safety valve to that dangerous political ferment which is always agitating the substratum of Indian society, and has burst out again and again in bloodshed, anarchy, and civil war; if it commends itself to your minds, as it does to mine, as a panacea for all India's political grievances; if it is the one thing that is wanted to make the connection between England and India a source of prosperity and happiness to the people of both countries, then I ask this Association to take the matter up, and with that determination that ensures success to push it on to completion. And to the friends of India my advice is, advice which I hope will be carried by the Press, and by the numerous societies which now exist in affiliation with this Association in all the large cities of India throughout the length and breadth of the land, that not with any factious impulse or seditious agitation, but with that firm and unyielding spirit which brooks no denial, they demand such a privilege which has been conceded to every other portion of the British Empire shall no longer be withheld from them."

An animated discussion took place on the subject of the paper.

Mr. Eastwick, M.P., said Mr. Prichard had perhaps overlooked a paper which he had read before this Association in January 1868, but nevertheless he had been the first to bring forward the present subject. Having on that occasion taken up the same position as Mr. Prichard, perhaps he ought to be the last person to rise to speak, as what was now desired was rather that the opposite side should be represented. He would endeavour however, by way of encouraging discussion, to point out some difficulties which had occurred to him or been impressed upon him by others since he had read his paper. In the first place there was no doubt that Parliament was already completely overworked. At this moment the idea rather was to separate Irish and Scotch subjects than to take in hand any extraneous matters, and it certainly would be the case that even if there were representatives from India, and if Parliament took Indian matters in hand a great deal more than it did, the House would be unable to give the necessary amount of time to those subjects. Moreover, there was this very great difficulty, that it would never get the people of England to accept what they proposed. There was a feeling amongst Englishmen that no person ought to sit in their legislative assembly unless he felt in his own person the weight of taxation. Mr. Prichard had endeavoured to show that Indian-born subjects were to a certain extent taxed by us. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji had pointed out that there was a sum of ten millions indirectly contributed by them, and it was also true that a very large body of soldiers were supported by the Indian revenues. That was indirect assistance which India gave, but it was well known that the great revenue of India amounting to about fifty millions was expended in India and used for her interests, and if the English Parliament attempted to deal directly with that revenue there would be a great outcry among the inhabitants of India. There was no way of dealing directly with the revenue of India unless they threw the revenues of the two countries into a common fund, and he thought it was impracticable to do that. At the same time there were strong arguments on the other side. One mentioned by Mr. Prichard was that other European countries which had held empire in distant parts of the world had had representatives from those places in their legislative assemblies. That had been the case with Portugal. France also during the Republic admitted representatives from St. Domingo. And he thought representatives from Mexico and other parts had in past times been sent to the Spanish Cortes. He would leave it to others to go further into this matter. He had already stated his views in the paper he had referred to. There was only one other thing he would say, and that was that he hoped in all these discussions they would put aside anything like menaces of separation. (Hear, hear.) The two countries were united. No person had shown more strongly than Mr. Prichard how completely they were united when he spoke of the deep feeling of regret which had pervaded India at the death of the Governor-General. (Applause.) He protested against any menaces of separation. They had heard these menaces in other parts of the United Kingdom, but it remained the United Kingdom all the same. (Applause.) The united strength of this country was so great that no part of it had any chance of separation if the rest were combined to resist it. Such a policy would, he believed, be a source of great evil, both for the part of the Empire which attempted to separate and for the remaining parts. He could not help looking back to our separation from the United States as a very great misfortune. (Hear, hear.) He knew it had been generally spoken of as a blessing. It had been said that the United States had sprung up to manhood much faster than they would have done under the old state of things, but that was mere assumption. Had there been no separation, all the Anglo-Saxon race would have been united, and what an empire we should have had!

Mr. Geo. Crawshay was of opinion that something was wanting, but was very far from thinking that that something was representation of India in Parliament. Indeed he would be very sorry for the Hindoos were they to be involved in all the miseries of our parliamentary system. (Laughter.) He was at a loss to know what possible benefit it could be to the people of India to have a few representatives in a House of Commons where nearly every question was a question of party. So much was that the case that it was a common phrase, that such and such a question was of very great importance and ought not to be decided upon party grounds—as if it were possible for decently-conducted men to decide any question whatever upon such grounds. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, whatever might be the case a thousand years hence, he could see no present prospect of an amalgamation between the interest of the peoples of England and India, so utterly different were they in many of those phase of life and religion. He could not see any benefit to the one or the other in the Hindoos being mixed up in institutions which to them were quite peculiar to the English people. But there was something which the people of India required and had not. If he was not mistaken, Mr. Prichard was the same gentleman who had taken a great interest in the case of the Nawab of Tonk? (*"Yes, yes."*)

Mr. Prichard called the speaker to order. He did not see exactly on what grounds he referred to that case.

Mr. Crawshay—You are mistaken.

Mr. Prichard—I do not see what it has to do with the point at present at issue. I have been mixed up in a great many cases.

Mr. Crawshay had mentioned the matter in order to give Mr. Prichard credit for what he had done. He had been led to entertain a very high opinion of him and of the regard he had for the people of India by what he had done in connection with that case. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Similarly he would speak of the action in the House of Commons of Sir C. Wingfield, who had already been distinguished by his opposition to the wrong proposed to be done, under Sir John Lawrence, to the Talookdars in Oudh. He saw these gentlemen animated by a spirit which would lead them to endeavour to do justice to India. Now, what he thought a practical way of proceeding was for members of the Association and such members of Parliament as could emancipate themselves from mere ideas of party to deal with every separate case of injustice as it occurred in India, and endeavour to remove evils as they arose. Now with regard to this very case of the Nawab of Tonk he had read an article in *The Times*, the first part of which showed that there was no doubt of the Nawab's guilt, and the second part that he had never had a fair trial—a paradox which those who pinned their faith to the *Times* might swallow, but *he* couldn't. (Hear, hear.) It was evident there was something wanting in regard to cases of that description, and that something appeared to him to be that whenever a case of the kind arose there should be no necessity for an appeal to Parliament at all, but that in the ordinary course of law it should come before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. (Applause.)

The Chairman was afraid this was foreign to the subject of discussion, and requested Mr. Crawshay to confine himself to that subject.

Mr. Crawshay said he would, and above all he would say that it was not desirable even to moot the question. He was afraid that the starting of the question would lead them away on a false scent, and that while pursuing a phantom they would miss the opportunities that might be afforded of doing practical good by applying the practical remedies to evils as they arose. To deal with India, he would rather see the whole system of law carefully examined, and the two countries placed under a solid, sound, and permanent system of law, having at its head the Sovereign of England acting through her prerogative and by means of the Privy Council. (Applause.)

Mr. William Taylor, late Commissioner at Patna, said this was at once a subject of importance and of extreme difficulty. He had not been at all aware on coming to the meeting that Mr. Prichard would take the particular line he had taken. His proposal was one of such stupendous, such profound magnitude, and the adoption of it loomed so very far off in future time, that he almost failed to grasp it. But the great principle that India required representation, whatever that representation might be, he thought no one would venture to dispute. (Applause.) He did not mean representation in a technical sense. He did not mean representation by the election of members of the House of Commons. That, he feared, was very distant. What he meant was this, that the interests, the customs, the wishes, the prejudices of the vast population of that great country should have some sort of intelligent representation in the councils of this Empire. (Applause.) As far as Indian questions were concerned, the discussions that he had ever had the honour of listening to in Parliament had been characterised by unattractiveness, ignorance, and, if he might dare to use the word, stupidity. (Laughter, and applause.) That stupidity was the child of ignorance they were all aware, and this excuse was to be made for the great body of the members of the House. He believed there was no expression adequate to represent the profound ignorance on all subjects relating to India that was to be found in the present House of Commons. (Applause.) One fact was said to be worth a thousand theories. Preceding speakers had referred to the extremely exceptionally interesting discussion that had occurred the other night on the case of the Nawab of Tonk. That debate had really afforded a wonderful example of the progress of the liberal spirit of the House, for no less than 84 members voted in favour of what he might venture to call justice. (Hear, hear.) He might here reproduce an instance of that remarkable species of delusion or obfuscation which the Under Secretary of State for India—a man up to the vast parliamentary and Indian information—could exhibit and communicate to a body of several hundred intelligent English gentlemen. The question was whether Her Majesty should be prayed to refer the case of the Nawab to the Judicial Committee, and Mr. Grant Duff made a most wonderfully discursive speech in which he did not consider it necessary to confine himself to the petitioner, but wandered back to the long-forgotten deeds of his grandfather—(laughter)—and, as Mr. McCullogh Torrens said, did not scruple to dabble in the blood of the assassinated Viceroy in order to raise a prejudice against Nawab Nawsher Ali. In course of his speech, Mr. Grant Duff produced an instance which was intended at once to swamp all antagonism, and to place it beyond question that such a reference as was proposed, even if commanded by Her Majesty, was practically an impossibility. The case he quoted was that of a Calcutta Baboo—a great rascal in his (Mr. Tayler's) opinion—who had been convicted of a crime by the Calcutta High Court and had appealed to the Judicial Committee; and that Committee had come to the conclusion, with reference to the crime itself, that they would not be justified in taking up the appeal. But in the case of the Nawab, the question was whether Her Majesty—who had power under the Act to refer any single subject to the Committee—should be asked to make such a reference in this case considering the scandalous circumstances connected with it. Now, he would ask any sensible man whether it was fair or just or right for the Under Secretary of State, possessing as he did a full knowledge of the circumstances of the case, to produce such an utterly irrelevant illustration as that just referred to. (Applause.) This he only mentioned as an instance of that supreme ignorance which pervaded the atmosphere of the House of Commons, and which made conscientious, able, sensible, and educated Englishmen the tools of an official who got up and aired his superficial knowledge with the effect of totally obfuscating the minds of his hearers. (Hear, hear.) He might fairly say that there was no true representation, save in exceptional cases, of the interests of India in the House of Commons; but with all the admiration he felt for the able paper they had listened to, and for the able sentiments Mr. Prichard had expressed, he did not see any present prospect of the application of the remedy he had suggested. What was reasonably within their hopes and expectations was that more English gentlemen acquainted with the affairs of India would find their way into Parliament and be able to shame and put down any attempt to mislead. (Applause.) How that was to be accomplished it was difficult to say, but he believed that if they directed their efforts to that object for the next ten years or so it would be found more feasible than the other. At present they found nine or ten gentlemen meeting on a subject as impolitic and dangerous to interfere on such questions as these after the authority of the Governor General had been exercised and the fiat of the Secretary of State had gone forth. What was the remedy for this? He ventured—and it was not irrelevant to the present proposal—to suggest that there should be publication of the proceedings of the Council of India. He ventured to say that the windows of the chambers of the Secretary of State ought to be thrown open to the invigorating breeze of public opinion. (Applause.) At present, in addition to Intelligent India, the public who interested themselves in Indian matters would become acquainted with the whole of the circumstances under consideration before the determination of the Secretary of State became matured and irreversible. He believed that by a little of that pressure, a little of that public opinion which they might fairly hope to bring to bear upon the subject, they might compel that secret conclave, which now settled in darkness and in secrecy the interests of 150 millions of people, to throw itself open to the public and give the public an opportunity of knowing on what grounds those great questions were decided which often ended in the ruin of individuals and general disaffection of the country. (Applause.) This he believed might be accomplished, and, that accomplished, he thought the next step would be that the natives of India would see their interest in aiding, not in the election in India, but in the election in England, of competent and able gentlemen who would truly and conscientiously represent their interests.

Mr. Thomas Briggs having made a few remarks,

Mr. Dickinson, M.P., said there seemed to him to be a great difficulty in discussing these questions connected with India unless they were agreed as to the great purposes and objects which they had in view as regards the Government of India. We were governing India as conquerors, and those whom we ruled there were not a people but a congregation of peoples, various in traditions, various in race. It was utterly impossible that we could govern upon Oriental notions, because we could never make ourselves familiar with those notions or indeed have any faith in them, and no governing body could succeed unless it had faith in its own governing principles. Our governing principle was undoubtedly that of representation, and we could not govern India satisfactorily according to our Western notions without eventually carrying out that principle in practice. But what was our great purpose as the governors of India? Was it to make India a dependency for all time to come or was it to make England and India, as it were, one nation? He thought neither of these was the object we ought to have in view. It appeared to him we must work to bring India into a state of nationality of its own. (Hear, hear.) India had been made by nature a great country. It had remarkable boundaries and frontiers, being girded by the vast chain of the Himalayas and by the Ghauts, and thus as it were enclosed in a ring fence. But the composition of its inhabitants was most heterogeneous. Was it not our mission to fuse that variety of races, separated at present by creed and traditions, into one great nation? When that result was brought about we should have to leave India. We could not be there as rulers except for the purpose of education. And it seemed to him that that was their mission. He could not realise to himself any other purpose or scope of our government, or of our being in India at all. That being so, the fundamental proposition of the lecture seemed to fail. Whatever the future was to bring, India ought to be governed there, not here, and so far we were proceeding at present on the system which he contended was the sound one. We had fixed the seat of government in India. Parliament had no real responsibility. Take the case of the Indian budget. Why was it that it excited so little interest in the House? Because the whole thing was unreal. The House was not asked to vote money for India, or to see after the manner in which it was spent, but only to hear that so much was the income and so much the expenditure. It was merely a peg on which to hang an Indian debate, and there was no purpose, no meaning in that debate. The expenditure of India, however, was not wholly controlled in India. Since the Crown had assumed direct government, there had been a very large expenditure managed in this country and over which the authorities in India had no control whatever. He would give two instances of this from last budget. A sum of £50,000 had last year been spent in the purchase of a college for the education of engineers, and with this Parliament had had nothing to do, and the Government of India had had nothing to do. It had been done by the *ipse dixit* of the Secretary of State for India. Similarly £40,000 had been spent in establishing a lunatic asylum in this country, chiefly for soldiers who had become insane in India. He merely alluded to these two items, not because he considered them instances of improper expenditure—for they might be susceptible of a satisfactory explanation—but to show that there had been no control over the acts of the Secretary of State in Council in these matters. Some time ago when there was a discussion in connection with the Association in regard to legislation in India, he took the opportunity of suggesting that to carry out their ideas of Western legislation in India they might possibly be able to take an example from the past history of their own country. There were Legislative Councils in India, and added to these Councils there were members who could not properly be called official, but who were nevertheless simply nominees of the Government and had no power of controlling the expenditure in any way. A representative element, however, was springing up in connection with municipal government, and it struck him that the representative system might be extended by calling on the larger towns to send representatives to the Councils to take part in the legislation of the country. By that means, and in accordance with our own earlier history, the representative element might be introduced by degrees in connection with the Councils of India. It was too early to call for representation of the natives in Parliament. We must advance by slow degrees and cautiously. The time for that might come round, but meanwhile representation must generally be sought for, not in this country, but in India. (Hear, hear.) To attempt to introduce it here would, he thought, be retrogressive. Only an hour ago he had been listening to complaints made on behalf of Scotland and Ireland that no adequate attention was given to their affairs, the fact being that there was not sufficient time. Mr. Dickinson concluded by expressing the opinion that the matter of the Nawab of Tonk had not been legitimately brought into this discussion.

Mr. Zorn having spoken briefly,

Mr. Prichard rose to reply. He expressed regret that Mr. Eastwick seemed to have altered his mind on the subject of representation in Parliament.

Mr. Eastwick explained that he had not altered his mind, but had confined himself in the remarks he had made to mentioning merely the difficulties that had occurred to him.

Mr. Prichard, continuing, pointed out that in his paper he did not in the least think of a separation of the two countries. His position was this. It was a fundamental principle of the British Constitution that no portions of the British Empire, no people whose rights and character as British subjects had once been recognised, should be taxed unless they had a voice in the levy and imposition of the taxes upon them. To tax them without their own consent was therefore a violation of the Constitution. So long as Parliament continued to bear the responsibility, which undoubtedly it had assumed under the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, it must submit to any blame there might be for not discharging the duties it had undertaken. If Parliament found it could not give the time and did not understand Indian affairs, let it confess that openly, and then try in some way to give an effectual representative government to the people of India. As regards representation in India, it would come whether the proposition he now made were carried out or not. If it were our object merely to educate the people of India to govern themselves and then to sever the connection, that might be enough, but he apprehended that it was not the wish of the people of this country that that union should be severed. (Hear, hear.) If the people of India were not admitted to some kind of rational representation in that assembly which was responsible for the good government of India, what would they do? They would assume the right of conducting their own government and have their own representative assemblies, and then we should see that a violent disruption of the two countries would immediately follow. (No.) It was in the hope of preventing that violent termination that he had made his proposal.

On the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Prichard for his "able, instructive, and suggestive paper."

A wish was expressed that the discussion should not be closed but adjourned, and this suggestion was acted upon. It was understood that the next meeting would be on the 9th of April.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings of the meeting to a close.

BOMBAY.

Broach.—Mr. Pollen, the Assistant Session Judge of Surat, has gone to Broach to hold the Criminal Sessions there.

Pensions to Peons, &c.—The *Hindoo Reformer* advocates the propriety of giving pensions to old peons and other low paid menial servants of the State.

The Brother-in-Law of the Gaekwar.—According to the *Gujerat Friend*, the brother-in-law of H. H. Mulharao has gone to Nowsaree upon emergent business.

Magisterial and Revenue Appointments.—A Marathi paper recommends Government to separate the magisterial and revenue duties, and entrust the former to experienced and trained men.

An Opium Eater.—A Mussulman, who is an habitual opium eater, was found lying insensible on Tuesday near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Bombay Native General Library.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Native General Library will be held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at half-past five o'clock this afternoon.

Death from Drowning.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at Byculla concerning the death of one Arcanjo Chimsa. The jury found that deceased's death was caused by his having been drowned in the Sankly Tank.

Mr. R. B. Chinoy, in a letter to the *Bombay Summachar*, suggests that with a view to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy a spacious and magnificent building should be erected in Bombay for public prayers for the Parsees.

The Late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.—A meeting of the Parsee friends and admirers of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has been called for to-morrow afternoon, at the bungalow of the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Breach Candy Road, to adopt measures to commemorate the memory of the deceased gentleman.

Something to Cool his Fervour.—A Hindoo named Raghoo Walljee, aged about thirty-four years, yesterday accidentally fell into a tank while performing certain religious ceremonies. A ramoosee jumped into the tank and took out the man alive. He was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Private Secretary to the Chief of Jamkhundee.—We learn that Mr. Balkrishna Morobs, who was for a long time connected with the Bombay Municipality, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Chief of Jamkhundee. A few months ago the Chief appointed as his medical advisor a Parsee Graduate of the Grant Medical College.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade band-stand this evening:—

March	Karthner Leider	Suppé.
Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Valse	Soldaten Lieder	Gung'l.
Selection	(Op.) Crispino e la Comare	Ricci.
Quadrille	Uhlans	G dfrey.
Galop	Cliquot	Reviere.

The Appeal in the Libel Case of the "Gujerat Friend."—Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Mr. Nugindass Toolseydas, pleaders of the High Court, are to appear in behalf of the appellant in the case of the Editor of the *Gujerat Friend* v. the Inspector of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, which comes on for hearing before Mr. Newnham, District Judge of Surat, on Saturday next.

A Monster Calendar.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a monster Gujerates Calendar, containing corresponding dates of the Hindu, Christian, Parsee, Mahomedan, and Chinese eras from A. D. 1744 to 1871, or from Samvat 1801 to 1927, with short memoranda of important events that have occurred during that period. The book has been compiled at considerable expense by Mr. Buttonjee Framjee Vacha, who devoted, we are told, two years of his time to collect and arrange the materials. We trust it will meet with sufficient encouragement from those to whom it is likely to be useful, especially from native merchants. The latter may at times find it an indispensable book of reference.

Stormy Weather at Lanowlee.—A correspondent writes from Lanowlee that Sunday afternoon and night were very stormy. Severe storms threatened to burst over the station at the very time when the two passenger trains were coming into the station-yard. There was not much rain, however; the storms were dust storms accompanied by a very high wind and some vivid flashes of lightning. Rain seemed to our correspondent to fall all along the line of Ghauts; but the weather-wise said that what appeared to be rain was only dust. The storms cleared and cooled the air, and on Monday morning the air was fresh as a day among the English lakes. "The season seems prematurely advanced," says our correspondent. "The natives say that the monsoon will be a moon earlier, as this is year of the additional month, according to the calculation of the common Mahrattas, from which class we get our porters and pointsmen."—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—18TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

614-69—M. M. Munshi—Gunputrao Moroba v. Pandoorung Kerroba—Thacker and Chalk—Claimant's Attornies.

In the matter of Edward Elliot, Solicitor.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

73-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Dwarkadas Vussonjee v. Rabimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SHORT CAUSES.

199-71—C. Tyabjee—Manockjee Eduljee v. H. M.'s Government of Bombay and F. F. Arbuthnot—Mr. Hearn.

363-71—Mr. Judge—Memon Abba Thara v. Memon Soolamon Soomar—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

373-71—Mr. Abraham—Shapurjee Burjorjee B. v. T. G. Young—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

375-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Ruttonsey Punchan v. Charles Saunders—Manisty and Fletcher.

385-71—Dallas and Lynch—Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah v. James Mackenzie Maclean—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

387-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. George Mackie.—No appearance.

401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cashildas Lulubhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.

413-71—Jefferson and Payne—Navibai widow v. The Secretary of State in Council, &c.—Mr. Hearn.

415-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopall Premsookdass and another v. Hurryvullubdass Calliandass.—No appearance.

419-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Soonderdass Mooljee and another v. Bai Jooda.—No appearance.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kursondass Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoolla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

AFTER THE APPEAL.

LONG CAUSE.

206-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Nowrojee Adurjee and others v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—Pestonjee Dinshaw.—Part-heard.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. General Havelock, Captain N. Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Cochin (April 10th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Watson, Mr. Buckman, Mr. Monteath, Mr. Young and two children, a lady and four children, and 249 deck passengers.

The s.s. Euphrates, Captain C. Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald. For Mangalore—Captain Cotton. For Vingoria—Lieutenant and Mrs. Nuthall, and five deck passengers.

The s.s. Bertha arrived at Madras on the 11th, from Calcutta, with the following passengers for London:—Major Bernard, Mrs. Bernard and 3 children, Mrs. Herrold and 4 children, Mrs. Lord and 3 children, Mrs. Rushton and 4 children, Mrs. Bevan and 4 children, Mesdames Lloyd, Jones, Hudson, Herrold, Meredith, Hart, Reyell, Millman, and Miller, and Messrs. Tudes, Barnett, Hebyoe, Burgess, and Montague.

The Bertha left for London on Monday with the following passengers from Madras:—

Mrs. Whitcombe and three children, Mrs. Button, four children and nurse, Mr. Welsh, Mrs. W. Scudder and two native servants, Mrs. S. D. Scudder and three Misses Scudder, Reverends W. Welsh, W. W. Scudder, D.D., and S. D. Scudder, M.D., five Masters Scudder and two Masters Chamberlain, Messrs. Hall and D. MacNeill.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	April.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
7 27 m	9 10	Thursday 18	1 53 m	0 11
23 a	3 1		1 30 a	2 6
8 44 m	1 10	Friday 19	2 53 m	2 1
9 15 a	3 11		2 44 a	3 2
9 37 m	3 1	Saturday.. ... 20	3 36 m	3 5
9 50 a	4 8		3 36 a	3 8
10 16 m	3 3	Sunday 21	4 7 m	4 10
10 22 a	5 3		4 16 a	4 3
10 50 m	5 5	Monday..... 22	4 37 m	5 11
11 5 a	5 7		5 51 a	4 10
11 28 m	6 6	Tuesday..... 23	5 6 m	6 11
11 21 a	5 11		5 28 a	5 1
0 3 m	7 2	Wednesday ... 24	5 37 m	5 11
11 53 a	6 0		6 3 a	5 0

Moon—Full, 23rd, 6h. 27m. P.M.

THE LATE Mr. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

A meeting of a few of the leading gentlemen of the Parsee community was held at the residence of the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy on Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, when there were present—Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel; Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy; Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit; Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama; Merwanjee Framjee Panday; Cursetjee Furdoonjee; Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit; Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel; Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee; Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy; Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee; and Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia.

Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel was called to the chair, and explained to the gentlemen present the object for which they were called together. After some desultory conversation, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

I. Proposed by the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama—That an advertisement be inserted in the vernacular papers to the effect that a meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will be convened for Friday next the 19th inst., when the sense of the gentlemen assembled there would be taken as to the most advisable measures for perpetuating the name of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

II. Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee—That the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy be requested to allow the meeting to take place at his Breach Candy residence, and that the following gentlemen should sign the requisition convening the meeting:—Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Cursetjee Furdoonjee,

THE RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARTILLERY.

A CIRCULAR has been issued on the retirement of officers of the Indian Artillery. This circular lays down that a reduction of the present establishment of surplus officers of Royal Artillery in India has been agreed upon; and the Duke of Argyll has approved of the retirement from service on special annuities of thirty-six field-officers, twenty-eight Captains and Second Captains, to be taken as follows:—

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Second Captains.
Bengal	15	8	5
Madras	10	6	3
Bombay	8	4	2

Not more than 24 of the field officers are to be regimental Lieutenant-Colonels. Field officers on the seconded list will be permitted to accept retirements on these terms, in addition to the above numbers. Promotion will be made to the extent of one-half of the vacancies directly or indirectly occasioned by the above retirements, the remaining steps being absorbed by the reduction of the officers to the new establishment. General officers not in receipt of Colonels' allowance will also be permitted to retire. The following are the annuities offered, being in every case "in addition to the pension to which the officers may be severally entitled under the Indian retiring regulations":—

FOR OFFICERS ENTITLED TO FULL PENSIONS.

Service from date of first Commission without deduction. Years.	Annuity.	Service from date of first Commission without deduction. Years.	Annuity.
20	£150	31	£290
21	160	32	270
22	170	33	280
23	180	34	290
24	190	35	300
25	200	36	310
26	210	37	320
27	220	38	330
28	230	39	340
29	240	40	350
30	250		

The aggregate retiring allowance of pension, good service pension, and annuity combined, in no case to exceed £1,000 a year.

The circular goes on to state that special annuities will be granted to the Captains and Second Captains retiring under this arrangement, who may be entitled to full-pay pensions under the regulations, such annuities being calculated according to the foregoing scale.

To officers not entitled to pension, special annuities will be granted as follows:—After 15 years' service, £150 per annum, with an addition of £20 per annum for every additional year's service.

The circular adds—"As it is proposed that all the retirements accepted under this order and the consequent promotions shall have effect from a date not later than the 1st of August 1872, it is necessary that all applications should be received by the Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery at Horse Guards, by the 15th of July 1872, at the latest, and no application received after the 15th of July will be entertained under any circumstances."

IMPRESSMENT OF COOLIES.

(Englishman.)

Now that the Looshai expedition has been brought to a successful termination, we take the opportunity of saying a few words upon a subject, discussion of which, at any earlier period, might have had the effect of unfortunately hampering the authorities. We refer to the indiscriminate seizure of coolies, boats, and other means of conveyance for the purposes of the expedition, and in the districts adjacent to the scene of operations. There can be no possible doubt but that this seizure is wholly illegal.

* * * * * * *

Such, then, being the provisions of the law, is it not exceedingly improper to require a magistrate of a district to do in his executive capacity that which, in his judicial capacity, he knows to be positively forbidden by law, and to be punishable with fine and imprisonment? A magistrate who in reply to a requisition for coolies for the purposes of the recent expedition would have written to say that he could not supply them, because he could not get any to go of their own accord, would have been regarded as not worth his salt. Is it not unfair to place a magistrate between the horns of such a dilemma, to compel him either to sacrifice his reputation for efficiency or to break the law? What, then, is the remedy? Is it to get rid of the Cunditional Government and Exeter-hall nonsense, and legalize under proper checks a practice which, notwithstanding all legislation on the subject, has ever been the practice of the country. A few years ago, when the subject was under discussion before the Legislature, there was so much nonsense talked by those who either had worked themselves into the belief, or wanted to make others believe, that the country has arrived at a state of progress and civilization which enables it to dispense with all compulsory labour, that the idea of regulating the practice by modern and suitable legislation had to be abandoned. A few cases brought into the local courts during the last few months by the enlightened baboo of the period, or by some rascally mukhtar, would have seriously interfered with the supply of coolies, upon which the success of the expedition in no slight degree depended. Let our legislators be advised by what might have happened (and what will assuredly happen in a new campaign in these days of forced civilization) to provide for the future. Legislation will be endured now, while the practice is yet a custom sanctioned by antiquity. In a few years, when the lower classes have received the benefits of vernacular education, there may be greater difficulty in the way of passing any law on the subject. In the interests of the people we say that much hardship would be prevented by subjecting to proper checks under the sanction of law that which is now done without check as without law.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

(Pioneer.)

THE turbulent subjects of the Nizam of Hyderabad are again bringing themselves into notoriety. Under the firm hand of Sir Salar Jung, the country for the last ten years has been comparatively quiet; but the difficulties of his administration remain, and are two-fold, or rather they may be grouped into two classes—the difficulties arising from the jealousy of his peers, and those, the more ordinary impediments of all Indian Governments, which are created by the character of the population. The first of these Sir Salar Jung by luck, determination, and the help of the British Subsidiary Force has encountered, and, if he has not suppressed them, has kept so far below the surface that only those acquainted with the secret history of the Nizam's capital are aware of their prevalence. But the other difficulties, those of civilizing the Nizam's subjects, are too patent for any measure of tact to conceal. The population of the Nizamut, beyond the immediate precincts of the capital and the direct supervision of Sir Salar Jung, is as lawless as that of the Belooch border. But while the subjects of the Khelat chief content themselves with promiscuous warfare, every man constituting himself his neighbour's worst enemy, those of Hyderabad not only do this, but add to their intertribal differences, a preferential dislike to the British. The Subsidiary Force, the railway—in short, the British presence, however demonstrated—is eminently odious to the brawling brigands who infest the dominions. A few years ago the person of a British traveller was not secure, indeed he was marked, if not for death, for inhuman treatment, and the annals of Secunderabad supply numerous instances of the brutality of the armed loafers of Hyderabad. But somehow there came a change over the scene when Sir Salar Jung came upon it. His reputation was soon established, and has not, even in the estimation of his friends, been exaggerated. But his power has perhaps been overrated. Sir Salar Jung is undoubtedly the autocrat of Hyderabad, but his *guddee* does not rest upon the firm basis of a national support; it is poised on swords, well balanced it may be, but poised on swords nevertheless, and those swords are in British hands. The Rohilla and the Arab know this as well as do Sir Salar Jung's fellow-nobles, but they are wanting in that worldly wisdom, or that better part of valour, which persuades the Sirdars to acquiesce in the arrangement. The nobles bite their thumbs at the Minister, but keep the law on their side; the loafers make themselves criminal by overt dissatisfaction. The ignorant of British prestige is—and we do not regret it—now fading away, and the real shape and features of our rule are being unveiled to the country. We gain by faithful representation in that we gain the support of all good men, but we lose by losing the worship of the ignorant. They do not see that our administration is veining the country, that the threads of gold are creeping through the gross rock on all sides. They have become familiar with Englishmen, and they see that the immense gulf which they had supposed to exist between them and us does not exist, and with the knowledge comes insolence. In every corner of India the effects of our generous acceptance of *égalité* are showing themselves. In many places their effects are disagreeable, and in Hyderabad as disagreeable as any where. There, in the Nizam's dominions, intercourse with the British has created hatred, and the country is almost as unsafe for European travellers as it was ten years ago. Of late there have been several outrages on unoffending Englishmen, and armed escorts have now to be provided for travellers by Sir Salar Jung. Force is the only argument which these turbulent Yacoubis understand, and Sir Salar Jung, to do him justice, always argues to the point. But even he cannot work absolute miracles in Hyderabad; and if we persist in "civilizing" the Dominions and in exciting hatred against us, we ought to be prepared to back up our nominee, should the work before him exceed his powers. That any general manifestation of dislike to our presence is imminent, or even in the near future, we disbelieve; but at the same time we consider that any reduction of our forces in that territory would at this moment be most impolitic. Indeed, we would rather advocate their increase. Sir Sdar Jung's work has much increased, and we consider that very large additions might be made to the armed frontier police, with advantage to ourselves and justice to the Minister and his successors. For the present Minister cannot live for ever, and the comfortable security which we feel in the presence of Sir Salar Jung in that far away Mahomedan State cannot necessarily be transferred to his successor. There may be another Sir Salar Jung in Hyderabad waiting to take his place, but it is improbable. Should anything unfortunately precipitate the death of the present Minister, troubles will assuredly arise in the Dominions of the Nizam.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—It is now conclusively established that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., Surgeon of Leominster, in recording its efficacy in consumption, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled imperial Hal.-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, Harford and Nc. 77, Strand, London.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 19th February.

THE dâk of 18th Zeekaad, corresponding with 30th January 1872, from Candahar, has reached the Ameer late, on account of the excessive fall of snow, and the impassability of the road, as six dâk runners have been killed by wolves on their way between Cabul and Candahar. Copy of a letter from Syud Noor Mahomed Shah, together with one from Major-General Pollock to the address of this Syud, received with this dâk, are enclosed. With reference to the number of stages between Candahar and the place whence this letter has been despatched, it appears that General Pollock must by this time have left Candahar for Seistan.

Mirza Mahomed Tahir Khan, the Ameer's Agent at Bokhara, has reported to His Highness, in his letter of 4th Zeekaad, that the King returned from Shuhr-i-Subz to Bokhara on 26th Shuwal (8th January 1872).

The accounts of Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Candahar, have been settled for two years in the office of Moostowfee Hubeeboola Khan, and a balance of one lakh and thirty thousand rupees has been drawn against him. The Sirdar states that this amount is not due by him, as it has been disbursed in the increase of the emoluments of stipendiaries and others on the authority of the written orders of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, and the Ameer himself, and that if His Highness does not approve of this expenditure he can call on the recipients to refund it.

At present with regard to the greatness of the expenditure incurred on account of regular troops, the Ameer desires that all the irregular troops should be dismissed on New Year's day, as they do not prove properly useful on the occasion of an important service being required from them, and that some suitable allowances might be assigned for their subsistence, but at the same time His Highness feels anxiety in the dismissal of such a great force lest some calamity should spring up in consequence.

Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Governor of Cabul, and a son of the Ameer, sentenced the other day three persons, on a charge of giving false evidence, to their faces being blackened and to their being taken round the city on asses, in order that it may be a warning to others.

Translation of letter, dated 14th Zeekaad 26th (January 1872) from Foshunj from Syud Noor Mahomed Shah to the Ameer.

I arrived at Foshunj on 11th Zeekaad with cavalry and infantry troops, and have received to-day, the 14th idem, a letter from Major-General Pollock, copy of which is enclosed for information. I shall leave tomorrow with these troops from Heikulzai, in the Foshunj border, to Torah, and as soon as General Pollock arrives at Sealkote, I shall proceed with them to meet him on the road and will accompany him to Candahar. As regards his honourable reception and the securing of his approbation, I shall spare no effort in complying with your orders and you can remain satisfied.

CABUL, 22nd February.

A letter from Atta Mahomed Khan, Ruler of Khost, dated 1st Zilhidja 1288, was received by the Ameer, stating that a British force came to punish the disaffected people of Lower Dour, and retired after burning Hyder Khail and other villages of the offenders; at night the hill-men did some injury to the British force, and that he (the Ruler of Khost) had forbidden all his subjects from taking any hostile action while this affair was going on.

The Ameer having received intimation from Government of the object of this movement did not attach much importance to Atta Mahomed Khan's report, and merely wrote a precautionary order to Atta Mahomed Khan, telling him to prevent his subjects at all times from giving offence to the British Government, and to send up the Mullies of Dour to Cabul to enter into engagements for the future.

On the 20th February, in the afternoon, a murrasulla in Persian and an English letter were received by the Ameer from Major-General Pollock, dated Lora, 31st January 1872. As requested by His Highness the Ameer, I sent copies of them with this letter. Syud Noor Mahomed Shah also wrote to the Ameer by the same opportunity that he was doing and would continue to do all in his power to treat the English Commissioner with dignity and hospitality, and hoped to reach Candahar by the 28th or 29th Zeekaad, *i.e.*, 9th or 10th February; also that the Sahib exhibited great kindness towards him.

Report from Atta Mahomed Khan, Agent at Cabul, dated 22nd February 1872.

Your purwannah of the 14th reached me on the 19th, conveying intelligence of the death of the Governor-General. I was overwhelmed with grief, and as it was then evening, and the Ameer had retired to his private apartments I had no opportunity of conveying the melancholy news to him at that time. On the 20th, though it was the Eed, this information was communicated to the Ameer, and His Highness, both on account of the relations of close friendship between the two Governments and of his personal friendship for the late Viceroy, has not ceased to express his sorrow and regret; indeed, no topic is talked of at the Durbar. Six murrasullas of condolence have been sent by His Highness to the Agency, which I forward herewith.

CABUL, 26th February.

In papers from Herat Mirakhor Ameer Khan writes that the tribes of Laher Laruk, &c., Toorkomans come to visit him, and he had treated with honour and given them suitable khilluts. This year there has been plentiful rain in the Herat country, and in hopes of promoting cultivation he has made advances to the people.

Yesterday letters from Sufdur Ali Khan reached the Ameer informing him of the safe arrival of General Pollock at Candahar.

His Highness the Ameer observed that he felt very thankful that that officer had reached Candahar without suffering from the hardships of the journey.

The works on the cantonment which the Ameer is constructing between Tuppah Bibi Mahro and the Shahi Bagh are in progress.

Naib Mahomed Alum Khan has written to His Highness that this year more snow has fallen in Toorkistan, and the cold has been greater, than most people can recollect in previous years.

On learning of the lamented death of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, His Highness the Ameer expressed the deepest grief at this most deplorable calamity, and continued from time to time to recur to this subject with expressions of sorrow and regret. He intimated, however, his assurance that, whoever the successor of the late Viceroy might be, he would continue to concern himself in the welfare of Afghanistan.

Letter of Sufdur Ali Khan, Officer of the Forces at Candahar.

Yesterday, 29th Zekid-ut Oolhurram—Friday, 9th February—General Pollock arrived, Meeran Noor Mahomed Khan had ordered the troops to parade in the grounds of the late Sirdar Rehm Dil Khan's garden.

I arranged the troops along the road as directed, and then went forward to the boundary of Shorab to escort the cavalcade. Sirdar Meer Afzal Khan and Sirdar Noor Ali Khan, son of Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, were also present at the same place. In a short time the Sahib arrived and, dismounting from his horse, had an interview with the Sirdars. I was also presented to him. After that I went on in front and took my post at the head of the troops. The Sahib came by the outer road to the Edgah gate, and on his arriving in front of the troops a salute of 15 guns was fired, and then the cavalry and the three regiments saluted. The Sahib expressed himself as much pleased with your Highness' troops.

I accompanied him to the garden. The house in the garden appointed for his place of residence had been prepared in such a manner as to contribute in every way to his comfort—carpets, tables, couches, lamps, candles had been carefully arranged, and large tents had been pitched for his reception in the garden, and all his effects were placed in seven carpeted rooms. I also brought the present directed for Rs. 15,000. Under the blessing of God he will proceed towards Seistan in three or four days.

Rest assured that so long as he remains in this country, which God has given you, nothing shall be omitted or unthought that can tend to his dignity, comfort, and safety. In this manner by God's blessing all that concerns the army, the country, and the frontiers of the province is well.

THE MADRAS HARBOURS.

COCONADA.

[From the "Reports to the Government of India on Indian Harbours," by Mr. Geo. Robertson, C.E.]

WE arrived at Coconada on March 31st, and left on April 11th, after receiving every attention from Captain Castor, the intelligent Master Attendant of Coconada, and from Captain Hasted, R.E., Executive Engineer of the East and Central Deltas of the Godavery Division. I had interviews also with Mr. Dennison, the Agent for the Upper Govadery Works, and with Captain Towle and other old residents at Coconada. A report on Coconada may conveniently be arranged under three heads:—1 Coringa Harbour; 2, Coconada Harbour; and 3, Coconada Bay.

Coringa River and Harbour.—The depth of water on what is called the bay, in the channel leading to Coringa, was carefully taken for me by Captain Castor during the first springs after my visit. One or two places had only 3 feet 6 inches of water, but the greater part had 4 feet at low water of springs. In the very elaborate chart of Coconada Bay made by Lieutenants Taylor and May of the Indian Navy in 1857, the depth on Coringa bar is given as 3 feet. It would appear, therefore, that no deterioration has taken place on this bar during the last thirteen years, whatever might have taken place in previous years. The tide rises from 3 to 5½ feet, so that there is still about 9 feet at high water of springs. Notwithstanding many loose statements about the size of vessels which used to frequent Coringa, I could not obtain reliable evidence that a vessel had ever, at any time, got up to Coringa, drawing more than from 9 to 10 feet; and, even then, only when the north-east monsoon had brought more water than usual into the bay. Vessels now go to Coringa principally for repairs, and not for cargo, because the silting up of the bay has lengthened the channel up to Coringa. When statements are made that vessels of 600, or even more, tons frequent Coringa, it must be borne in mind, that they are taken up there with a clean swept hold, without ballast, and as light as it is possible to make them. It takes many tides to warp a laden vessel, larger than a cargo boat, up to Coringa. Coconada, naturally, is now preferred to Coringa for trade purposes.

The channel ought to be marked out the whole way from Coconada to the entrance to Coringa river. In such a shallow water this can be done for a trifling sum. At present, every vessel has to find the channel for itself, at the expense of great delay and constant grounding. If the channel were properly buoyed off, a watch could then easily be kept on the bar, and the dredger set to work when necessary. I was informed that no dredging had been done at Coringa for six or seven years. There is so little surf in Coringa Bay, that there would be no difficulty in keeping a constant depth of 6 or 7 feet, at low water of springs, on the bar, and in the channel up to Coringa river.

It has been suggested, that the head of Coringa river should be closed at Yenam, to prevent the river bringing down silt into the bay. I am decidedly opposed to this. Were it done, the approach to Coringa and Yenam would be converted into a tidal creek, which would quickly silt up. The river, probably, does not bring down very much silt with it from the Godavery, of which it is but a small offshoot, at right angles also to the main stream. I have no doubt whatever, that if the water during floods, which at present scours out a channel through the mud of Coconada Bay, were to be cut off by a dam at Yenam, Coringa would be destroyed as a port. The other mouths of the Godavery bring down so much silt, that it would speedily obliterate Coringa channel, were it not kept open by some scour. We found so little water at the head of the river at Yenam, that our steamer, drawing only three feet, stuck just at the entrance from the Godavery, and we had to wait for some hours, till the tide rose, before we could get down the river. It would be very easy, therefore, to close Coringa river at this point, were this desirable; but, instead of closing, I should prefer to deepen it.

There can be no doubt that the day is not far distant when the channel to Coringa must be regarded as a canal. Were it not for the expense, the best course would be to anticipate the action of nature, and embank the channel, on both sides, all the way to Coconada, thus shutting out the mud which comes down the neighbouring small mouths of the Godavery.

Coconada Harbour.—The channel at Coconada has been much neglected of late years. It only requires some attention to keep it in as favourable a state as circumstance admit. It appears to be wider than can be kept open by tidal scour, or freshes, alone; and a good deal of silting has, in consequence, taken place. The river should be narrowed by running a wall or bank on the south side, from the bridge downwards, so as to make the width of the harbour approach more nearly to the width between the groynes. The north side should either be dredged at regular intervals of time, or have a timber wharf along the line of deep water, at which cargo boats could lie.

If the stone groynes on each side of the channel are ever lengthened, I would suggest that they should be curved a little seawards, so as to take the stream more gently into the channel from Coringa, and not so directly at right angles to it.

During my visit, one dredger of 20 H. P., and drawing 3 feet, was at work, but Mr. Walford, the superintendent of the dredging operations, informed me that there had been no dredging for three years previously. Another dredger of the same size was laid up for want of a new boiler. These two dredgers, if regularly worked, are perfectly able to keep up the depth of Coringa and Coconada channels, to the full amount which they have ever been. I believe the fuel for the dredgers is obtained from the jungle at Hope Island.

Immediately outside the groyne heads, I found 8 feet of water, diminishing rather rapidly to 5 feet, and then very slowly to 4 feet 6 inches; the least depth at the time of my visit. The dredger, however, had been at work for a short time. This is fully as much water as the chart of 1559 gives, which proves how easily the depth may be maintained with a little attention. A beacon should be erected at the head of the north groyne, for the harbour mouth is not easily seen from a little distance. The light-house at Coconada is now little more than a harbour light, and is not of much use to ships beating in for the anchorage.

Coconada or Coringa Bay.—The anchorage for ships is now five or six miles to the north of where it was at the time of Warren's survey of 1806, in consequence of the silting up of the bay. Coconada Bay is situated at the mouth of the Godavery, and receives a great part of the discharge from that river. In time, the bay must become part of a delta.

I have read all the reports, and the many schemes for preventing, or rather delaying, this inevitable result, by diverting the main channel of the river, or closing some of the minor ones, so as to throw more water to the south. I have also examined the river itself, in a steamer, entering by the Guvalair Nulle, and ascending the main channel as far as Yenam. An excellent view of the delta is to be obtained from the top of Hope Island light-house, 81 feet above the sea level.

It would be desirable to have a more accurate survey made of the neighbourhood of Hope Island, and of the promontory which is in course of formation to the north and east of it. Considerable changes must have taken place during the last fourteen years. It appeared to me as if the tendency of the growth of Hope Island was to give rather more shelter to Coconada Bay than is shown in the chart of 1857. It would not be difficult, by a considerable outlay, to train more water into the channel to the south of Hope Island, which the floods would soon enlarge. It has been suggested to put a dam across the river, and to make a new cut for it at the sudden bend, where the river, after running east, turns and discharges to the north, in obedience to the law which regulates most Indian river mouths. The cut could easily be made, and the river induced to discharge part of its water through the cut. But, it would be a very expensive and difficult operation to put a dam across the main stream. The width of this is upwards of 1,200 yards, and the depth more than 20 feet. The dam would be exposed to the daily ebb and flow of the tide; and, if not completed before the rains set in, and the new cut ready at the same time, the whole country would be flooded, or the dam swept away.

It is no light matter to interfere with the formation of a delta, or to alter the mouths of such a river as the Godavery. There are not, in my opinion, sufficient data to warrant such an attempt to delay the destruction of Coconada Bay. How are we to be sure that more actual harm may not be done to the anchorage by such diversion than by the gradual process at present going on? The bay, no doubt, receives all the silt which flows down the mouths of the river discharging into it; but the anchorage, though pushed gradually further out, is preserved in its full depth and receives a proportionate degree of shelter from the corresponding growth of Hope Island. It is very probable that, if the river were to discharge its silt into the sea, to the south of Hope Island, the ocean current, which, for the most part of the year runs to the north, would convey the silt into the deep water at the entrance to Coconada Bay, and gradually shoal it up. Part of the silt might be swept by the flood tide into the bay, and part deposited in the eddy which, I think, must occur at the entrance to the bay. This supposition is, to a great extent, conjectural, I grant; and, it would require to be confirmed by a series of experiments with floats, before it is possible to give a decided opinion on the subject.

There is one point however, in favour of an increased discharge of water to the south of Hope Island; namely, that whatever silt comes down the river during the months in which the ocean current sets to the south would be carried altogether away from Coconada Bay. At present, the bay receives the silt which comes down during the whole year.

The rate at which the silting up of the bay takes place, and its effect on the position of the anchorage, will diminish each year, as the bay widens out. A certain amount of silt likewise must pass down the irrigation canals, and be deposited over the surface of the deltas. I think that a set of experiments with floats, such as barrels, with a flag upon them, should be made to determine the exact set of the currents sweeping past the mouth of the eastern channel, which runs to the south of Hope Island. If the floats do not show a decided tendency to enter Coconada Bay, or to remain in an eddy at its entrance, then, I think, something might safely be done towards the preservation of the anchorage. It would not be difficulty, by throwing out a long groyne near the entrance to the Warka Nulle, to train the set of the stream more directly into the eastern channel, and so discharge more water to the south of Hope Island. To obtain a knowledge of the size and character of the river above the tidal portion of it, I visited the Annicut at Dowlaishweram, where I met Major Fischer, the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division.

Hope Island Light-house.—The formation of the deltas round Hope Island has placed the light-house many miles inland. The swampy nature of the jungle there, likewise, makes the light so obscure that it is seldom seen at a greater distance than 10 miles. I would strongly advise that another light be placed some 7 or 8 miles to the N. E. by N. of Hope Island light-house. This light should be a floating one, for two reasons, *viz.*, first, that it may be shifted when required, by the increase of the delta,—*second*, that a light on screw piles, at the mouth of a river in flood, is liable to be undermined by the current, if the ground is soft, especially if subject, in addition, to the action of breakers. A light-house in Moorcambe Bay has been abandoned in consequence of the action of the current, and has been replaced by a floating light. The new floating light should have a dioptric apparatus, similar to those supplied by Messrs. Stevenson for the Hooghly, and for Yokohama in Japan. The usual height for the light is 38 feet above the sea, which would show upwards of 11 nautical miles, allowed 16 feet for the height of the eye. From aloft, the light is seen at a distance of 19 miles. The cost of the dioptric apparatus is about £500 in this country, including certain articles in duplicate, and six months' stores. The cost of the light ships on the Hooghly, as well as the expense of maintaining them, will be known to the Government.

It will be necessary to keep up the light on Hope Island for some years at least, because it has been there since the beginning of the century, and is marked on all the charts, and referred to in the published sailing directions.

Light Steam Tug.—The Master Attendant at Coconada should have a proper sea going steam tug at his disposal, for he has to go long distances out to vessels, and to look after the buoys. Part of the expense would be repaid by tugging cargo-boats out to vessels in the anchorage and larger vessels up to Coringa for repairs.

"WHO'S AFRAID?"

IN June, 1791, Louis XVI. and his family had fled from Paris. There was no king in France, except in name. Exalted Liberal doctrines had been for a long time on the order of the day. People had spouted and versified to their heart's content after the fashion of Republican Greeks. And yet—now that the crisis had actually come—Republicanism sank all at once to an alarming discount. In the Assembly no one ventured to name the word. In the Jacobins, always a step or two before the Assembly, Billand-Varennes, a man darkly celebrated in after-days, raised the "abstract question," "Which is best for France—a Republican or a Monarchical Government?" He was literally hooted down. The President of the evening exclaimed, "You observe the disapproval which you have aroused; sit down!" (pevons retire la parole). A member proposed that his name should be struck off the list of the club. Billaud, though not wanting in boldness, "caved in," and quitted the room amid general shouts of applause at his discomfiture. Robespierre, who lay in ambush behind Billaud, saw that it was useless to appeal—plead a little on his own behalf, and came to the club a day or two later. "They have accused me in the Assembly," he said "of being a Republican; they do me too much honour! I am not a Republican, I am only a Democrat." And then he went off into platitudes to the tune of "whate'er is best administered is best." In short, it was necessary in that month to apologize for having even incurred the suspicion of Republicanism. Fourteen months later the monarchy was abolished, and any one who ventured to proclaim himself a Royalist, if he escaped the mob, incurred the risk of the guillotine.

Now we do not wish to make idle comparisons. Circumstances and men have changed since that time. The world has grown practically older by much more than eighty years. The spirit and force of English conservatism are very different from those which then animated the broken nobility and trembling middle-class of France. Sir C. Dilke is hardly likely to turn out a Septembriseur like Billaud-Varennes, and it would take at least three or four Fawcetts to make a Robespierre. Nevertheless, the lesson is not without its bearing even now. When it is the tone of the House of Commons to treat a profession of Republican faith, such as in quieter times has been received at worst as a mere exhibition of eccentricity and love of notoriety, in the light of an offence against society—when those who preach it are answered, amid general approval, with threats of "count out" and exclusion of strangers, not to mention the accompaniments of braying and cock-crowing—there will be plenty of observers outside the walls of that House whose conclusion will be that such a style of opposition betrays panic, not confidence; that the so-called upper classes try to disguise their alarm under much uproar, as did the French Assembly and Jacobins in 1791. And some may, possibly, proceed to the further deduction that institutions so defended are in reality in substantial danger, as they were then. *Absit omen!*

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

(Times, March 19.)

WE have received from the Admiralty the following correspondence:—

"Her Majesty's ship Ariadne, Gibraltar, March 1.

"Sir,—It is my painful duty to report the very large and lamentable loss of life which occurred on the morning of Friday, the 8th inst., in lat. 40-15 N., long. 13-10 W., 230 miles distant from the coast of Portugal, between Oporto and Lisbon, when Mr. Jukes, sub-lieutenant, and Mr. Talbot, sub-lieutenant, and eight seamen perished in the gallant but unsuccessful attempt to save the life of a seaman who had fallen overboard, making the total loss two sub-lieutenants and nine seamen—in all, 11 lives.

"I have also to report the loss of both quarter boats, with all their gear. I will endeavour to give in detail an exact account of what happened.

"On the morning of the 8th inst., about 6 o'clock, the foot-ropes of the maintopsail (a half-worn sail) carried away, and the sail split, and it was then shifted by the watch, which was completed about 7-5. Soon afterwards, in resetting the maintopgallant sail, Felix Richardson (ordinary) fell overboard from the maintopmast crosstrees. The ship was then running under single-reef topsails and foresail, with a strong breeze from W. N. W. on the starboard quarter, with long heavy following swell, causing the ship to roll heavily; the force of wind 6 to 7; the speed of ship 9½ to 10 knots.

"The ship was immediately brought to the wind on the starboard tack and hove to, and the cutter was lowered and pulled in the direction of the man. When the boat was clear of the ship, she behaved well, and made good way against the wind and seas, and I apprehended no danger to her.

"Soon after 8 o'clock, finding that the ship was drifting considerably to leeward of the boat, and the wind increasing, with heavy squalls, I hoisted the cutter 'recall,' and ordered full steam to be raised with all despatch, and, having lowered the screw and furled sails, was enabled to commence steaming to windward in the direction of the cutter at 9-50 a. m. After steaming for a few minutes she was observed to have borne up before the wind and to be pulling towards us.

"On nearing the boat and in rounding the ship to in order to place her under our lee, I saw the crest of a heavy sea take her broadside on as she was endeavouring to turn head to wind, which instantly capsized her and completely swamped her.

"Having rounded the ship close to windward of the swamped boat, to which several of the crew were clinging, as well as to the scattered boat's gear, an attempt was made to lower the starboard cutter (now the lee one), but, unfortunately, owing to the after-all feuling on the boat touching the ship's side, immediately swamped, and her crew and officers placed in great peril, all of whom were picked up with the exception of one man, William Heaney, ordinary seaman, who was lost.

"It now only remained to place the ship in such a position as to drift over the wreck of the first boat and to save life as best we could by throwing ropes and gratings, &c., to the men in the water. This was done under considerable difficulty, owing to the heavy swell, the strong wind, and the great length of the ship, and we succeeded in saving four men.

"The ship was kept under steam among and around the *debris* of the wrecked boat for every moment of time, until all possible hope of any survivors had vanished, and, finally, we bore up under sail for Gibraltar.

"The four men saved from the second cutter all agree that the boat behaved admirably, without shipping any water of any consequence till the moment she was swamped by the sea breaking and taking her on the broadside in the unfortunate attempt of bringing her head to wind, they all say that Mr. Jukes and Mr. Talbot were among the first to leave the wreck. While deeply lamenting the loss of these young officers, one of whom was a near relative of mine, it is a sad pleasure and consolation to be able to speak to the high merits of both of them, who have always shown zeal in the performance of their duty, and were ever foremost in cases of danger and saving life, and had gained the respect and affection of all who knew them.

"The bright side remains to this sad narrative—namely, the promptness and alacrity in executing orders on the part of officers and ship's company in a moment of great anxiety and excitement, when it was necessary to work the yards, head and after sails, in conjunction with the steam, to lay the ship in exact position for rescuing life, in which service I was ably assisted by Staff-Commander Pounds.

"I think it only my duty to bring to notice, for the favourable consideration of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the conduct of Lieutenant Bromley and Midshipman Egerton, midshipman, and the crew of the first cutter who, having seen the other boat swamped, willingly risked their lives in order to help their shipmates, with the unfortunate result already stated.

It is also my desire to especially report the gallant conduct of Mr. Ellis, boatswain second class, borne for the instruction of cadets (a survivor from the late Her Majesty's ship Captain), and George Loram, quartermaster, who, at great peril of their lives, went down with shipropes under the port-quarter of the ship to attempt rescuing a drowning man; but the heavy swell and rolling of the ship rendered it impossible, and Mr. Ellis narrowly escaped with his life.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"W. C. CARPENTER, Captain.

"To the Secretary to the Admiralty."

"Nominal List of Officers and Men lost and Saved on the 8th of March, 1872.

"Officers and Men lost in Second Cutter.—William A. Jukes, Sub-Lieutenant; William J. Talbot, Sub-Lieutenant; William Renouf, ordinary; Richard H. Thomas, ordinary, second class; Richard Bailey, coxswain of cutter; John S. Squires, ordinary; James G. Hewson, ordinary; Frederick Holland, ordinary; Samuel Blackburn, ordinary.

"Lost at Swamping of First Cutter.—William Heaney, ordinary.

"Fell Overboard.—Felix Richardson, ordinary.

"Men Saved—Samuel Merchant, ordinary; Stephen Hazleton, ordinary; Henry Lydbey, ordinary; John Marshall, ordinary.

"W. C. CARPENTER, Captain."

The following are extracts from private letters from Her Majesty's ship Ariadne:—

"March 13, 1872.

"I cannot add anything to my official report about this most unhappy disaster. The boat had not shipped a point of water before the accident (although she had been afloat for over two hours), which was caused by allowing the boat to get broadside on to the sea. It was most unfortunate the jamming of the after fall of the second boat, as it not only placed her crew in great danger by the swamping of the boat, but deprived us of the means of rescuing the others. I trust that I may never see such a painful scene again; but I know that everything was done that could be done, and that no mistakes were made. Poor Talbot and Jukes appear to have acted splendidly; the first hauled a man (among the survivors) from under the boat, and poor Jukes kept on encouraging them all till the time he went down."

"March 8, 1872.

"People say Friday is an unlucky day. To-day I witnessed the most awful accident that you can will imagine. At half-past 7 this morning an ordinary seaman, named Felix Richards, fell overboard from the maintopgallant-yard. The lifebuoys were thrown to him, and also the large lifebuoy that hangs at the stern was let go, but we do not think that he reached them. He was seen to rise after he fell and strike out, but I think he must have been insensible, as he fell on his back in the sea, and his fall must have been over 200 feet. The ship was going 9½ knots before a gale of wind, and rolling very heavily at the time. The second cutter was manned, two sub-lieutenants Mr. Jukes, who had charge of the cadets, and Mr. Talbot, the son of the clergyman, and Captain carpenter's cousin volunteered to go in charge. The boat was lowered with great difficulty, but managed to get away. They pulled to the place where the man fell—the ship meantime had hove-to; they pulled away till at last we lost sight of them. We began to get very anxious for their return; we thought that they might have been swamped, so at 8 40 a. m. we got up steam under six boilers with all possible speed, and commenced steaming to windward at 9 50 a. m. We at last sighted the boat on our starboard beam pulling before the wind, and we were trying to get as near to the boat as possible to pick her up, when a tremendous sea caught her and swamped her. It was now about 11 a. m. Immediately we saw the accident the first cutter was manned, two midshipmen, Egerton and Midshipman named Egerton got into her, but in lowering the boat it went down bows first into the sea, owing to the after fall jamming and the foremost becoming unhooked. Some of the boat's crew managed to climb up the boat's falls to the davits, but most of them were thrown into the sea and went to leeward. Everything that was handy was thrown overboard that we could lay hands on—life belts, cork jackets, gratings, &c.; ropes' ends were thrown to them, and all of the crew were saved but one man, who was crushed under the counter of the ship and was not seen again. While all this was going on the second cutter was capsized by another heavy sea, and the crew were hanging on to the bottom of the boat; two or three were clinging to oars. I counted 13 hands in the boat when she left the ship; after she had been capsized I counted ten—three had been washed off. I think Mr. Jukes was one of the three.

I then saw three more poor fellows washed off, and there were only seven left on the boat. We at last managed to get to windward of the boat and to drift down on her broadside on, but we could not get nearer than 200 yards; and now there were only five men on the boat and one man clinging to an oar. A boatswain named Ellis, who had been saved from the Captain, secured himself to a rope and jumped after him, seeing he was exhausted. The man at last was brought to the ship and managed to clutch at a rope's end hanging from the davits, but when the ship, rolled the other way he was lifted out of the water, and, having no strength left in him, let go, and was crushed against the ship and went down directly. Ellis was hauled on board, nearly drowned. Meanwhile we had been doing everything in our power to rescue the men clinging to the boat; one was washed away, the other four we managed to get on board. It was a most fatal night to our brave fellows, who had gone away to save a shipmate's life washed off the boat one by one and go down close to the ship just when they expected to reach her safely. They had left the ship at 7-30 a. m. It was now 12 o'clock, and they had been pulling hard against a gale of wind all that time. They did not pick up the man that fell overboard first. We were not able to pick up either of the cutter's crew, as they were bottom up, and the sea was running too high; so we are minus a couple of cutters."

THE *Globe* says it is stated that the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship Ariadne intend to erect a monument at Port-mouth in memory of those who died recently in the attempt to save their comrade, and also to place tablets in the